# Saturday Night

pril 9, 1955 • 10 Cents

Eric Skipsey

*LORRAINE McALLISTER: Music with the comedy (Page 4).*

## The Front Page

There was little in the documents of the Yalta conference that had not been known or fairly accurately guessed prior to their recent publication. One of the few surprises was the revelation that President Roosevelt had suggested that Britain "give back the sovereignty of Hong Kong to China and that it would then become an internationalized free port". The angry outcry that came from people in Britain and the Commonwealth when they learnt about that proposal has not died down yet, although why it should have inspired such a reaction is difficult to understand; Roosevelt was always an idealist in matters that affected only the conduct of other nations, and made no secret of his dislike of what he considered to be old-world imperialism.

The Hong Kong disclosure will rub a lot of the gilt off the Roosevelt reputation in Britain, of course, but it can also have a more immediate result: coming at a time when possession of bits of land off the coast of China is being hotly disputed, it should be a salutary reminder that the crown colony itself is not only an off-shore island

**MAN'S MENTAL RESOURCES**
**By Douglas Bray: Page 7**

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

but a part of the Chinese mainland. There are many people in Britain and the Commonwealth countries who demand that the United States and its allies do nothing to interfere with Communist Chinese attempts to take Amoy, Quemoy, the Pescadores and Formosa. They seem to have forgotten about Hong Kong.

The island of Hong Kong has been a British possession since 1841. The three square miles of the Kowloon peninsula passed into British hands 19 years later. After exerting heavy pressure, the British got a 99-year lease on the New Territories and Mirs Bay in 1898. The colony may not have the strategic significance of Formosa, which Japan took from the Chinese in 1855, but it has great economic importance, and the British have a strong case for hanging on to it. To the Chinese on the mainland, however, it is just as much part of China as any of the islands held by Chiang Kai-shek and guarded by American arms. If they do not make an outcry about the colony now, it is because they see a chance of using Chiang's possessions to disturb the unity of the western allies; they do not want to disturb the British while attacking the Americans.

Canada's Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Pearson, has drawn a nice distinction between Matsu, Quemoy and the other offshore islands. Matsu and Quemoy, he has said "would seem to be more important in the defence of the mainland . . . than in offensive action against Formosa and the Pescadores", and "I do not consider a conflict between two Chinese Governments for possession of these coastal islands" something that warrants Canadian intervention. Formosa is not in this category—and despite geography, neither is Hong Kong.

## *Fortitude and Tact*

IF WE WERE awarding a prize for endurance, we wouldn't look twice at a rocking-chair marathoner or a four-minute-miler; we would give it to adjudicators of music festivals. Admittedly the kind of endurance needed to listen to 28 performances of a piano solo for eleven-year-olds and to make a precise choice among them is of a special sort; but when such a class is followed by another where 14 starched and shiny youngsters play "A Little Story" and then 12 eight-year-olds tinkle through "Teddy Bears on Parade", and the whole thing is repeated with variations from ten in the morning to ten at night every day of every week for about four months, then fortitude, resistance and tact have to be on a par with absolute pitch.

We looked in on the final Saturday session of one such festival recently and are pleased to be able to report that the two adjudicators, Brian Boydell of Ireland and John Churchill of England, seemed to be in fine form and showing no trace of strain.

# The Front Page

"We're about at the half-way mark," Mr. Churchill told us. "We got to Halifax the middle of January and we've been working westward. We're flying to Winnipeg in the morning and we'll start on the festival there on Monday. After we get to the west coast, we come clear across again, ending at Saint John late in May. Most of the festivals are sponsored by service clubs like Kiwanis, but some have had a sort of spontaneous local growth. The Federation of Canadian Music Festivals brings us out. It's a bit gruelling, but we see a lot of country and meet a lot of interesting people.

*JOHN CHURCHILL: Fun, sincerity.*

"On the whole it's rather fun to see so many young people excited about music and really making music, not just using it as a sort of plaything. It's good to see, too, that the choral tradition is flourishing in Canada. I've heard some good choirs. I've got a particular affection for church music because I've always been a church musician. Too many people when they go to church come over all holy and stop being critical. Church music should be scrutinized just as carefully as any other music and should be matched up to the highest standards. Poor music from choir or organist can wreck the atmosphere of a service. Of course, the choirmaster is in a bit of a spot. It's difficult for him to tell his choir that someone has a voice like a circular saw or that the vibrato is awful. But we can say these things, and though they sometimes get a bit spikey most of them accept the sincerity of our judgment, even if they won't accept our opinions."

Mr. Churchill is a professor at the Royal College of Music and Master of Music at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. His colleague, Mr. Boydell, is a composer, the conductor of the Dublin Orchestral Players and conductor-lecturer for the Children's Concerts in Dublin. When we left, he was busy combining five church choirs into one and waiting on Mr. Churchill to come and accompany them. The fine sound of Martin Shaw's "With a Voice of Singing" followed us to the street.

## *Back-seat Activity*

WE HAVE OFTEN wondered why all the electrical gadgets are concentrated on the dashboards of all but the most exotic motor cars, without so much as a wall outlet for the back-seat passenger. If there were such an outlet, the passenger could do all sorts of useful things—shave, brew coffee, warm the baby's bottle, toast a sandwich, dry hair and bathing suits, clean the upholstery, decontaminate the dog and finish up any last-minute pressing. With all this going on, the passenger would have no time for the type of back-seat conversation which, we are told, bores the driver into drowsiness or drives him to distraction.

## *Empty Threat*

THE REACTION of some industrialists in Canada and the United States to the merging of the two great North American labor organizations, the CIO and the AFL, has been little short of hysterical, and hysteria, unfortunately, always attracts more attention than quiet conduct and sensible observation. Most employers seem to have accepted the forthcoming merger for what it is—an inevitable development in labor organization, with certain advantages and disadvantages as far as negotiations with unions are concerned. A few, however, have been talking with apparent seriousness about the merger as if it were something almost too terrible to contemplate. One provincial officer of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association even saw it as a "threat to democracy", an outburst that no doubt embarrassed most of his colleagues in the Association as much as it delighted those union leaders who spend their time breeding suspicion between employers and employees.

To attack the amalgamation of the AFL and CIO in such terms is, of course, shortsighted and silly. It is no more a threat to our political-economic system than the uniting of business men in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association or of farm groups in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. There is plenty to worry about in the public conduct and

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internal procedures of some individual labor unions, but the striving for common leadership cannot be criticized; no person who himself forms part of a national organization whose primary purpose is to promote the interests of one particular class of people has any grounds for condemning the desire of another class to achieve similar unity.

To question whether pressure groups of any sort are desirable is, today, an academic exercise; they exist and they multiply, an inevitable accompaniment to popular government and an economic system that is more or less free. Indeed, together they may be a stabilizing influence, as one balances another. It is when one threatens to throw the balance completely out of kilter that there is danger, and there is nothing to show that the labor merger itself will have this unhappy result.

## *The Weapon, Vodka*

HISTORIANS of the future may well decide that one of the most useful weapons of the Russians in the period of the cold war was vodka. From all reports, when the Russians act as hosts at diplomatic deliberations, they make sure that things go swimmingly by dunking their guests in a sea of vodka. The Yalta Papers, for example, relate that on one occasion 45 toasts were drunk; on another there were 20 libations (all merrily top-secret), and "Marshall Stalin was in an excellent humor". The historians will undoubtedly observe that whenever the spirits moved the Russians, the rest of the world suffered a hang-over.

## *Population Growth*

IN A SEARCH for information about probable developments in Canadian living during the next few years led us the other day to John D. Pattison, an economist who spends a good deal of his time peering into the future through a maze of statistics, indices, growth factors, trends and all the other mysterious things that buzz around in the brains and files of economists. What interested us particularly was a forecast Mr. Pattison had made for the years 1961 and 1971—or as he called it, "relevant statistics on future urban growth".

By 1961, Mr. Pattison estimated, Canada's population would be 17.3 million, and by 1971 it would be 20 million. This would be an increase of 6 million in the two decades from 1951, all but half a million of it in the urban population. This was a more conservative forecast than most, we noted, and Mr. Pattison agreed.

"Marriages have been taking place at a very high rate and the age of marriage has been dropping until it has now reached a point where it cannot be reduced much further," he said. "The number of persons coming of marriageable age will pretty well determine the number of marriages, and the rate is bound to drop. This will be reflected in the birth-rate. In addition, many of the postwar births have been a reflection of the low rates in the war years and in the Thirties. The high rate of recent years has in part been catching up and isn't likely to continue. There has been much discussion about a trend to larger families. It seems to me that this depends on whether the comparison is with the families in the late Thirties or with a more normal condition

*Ashley & Crippen*

*JOHN D. PATTISON: Conservative.*

ten years earlier. I would think that the size of families in the Fifties would result from choice rather than economic conditions, and if this is so births will decline but will still stay well above the immediate prewar level. Then the infant mortality rate has been cut very substantially. Older people are living longer, but this is simply a matter of postponing the inevitable. We can reasonably expect a continuous rise in the death-rate."

What about immigration? "This has always occurred in large waves, which have been offset in the past by emigration of almost equal proportions. It is my view that the sort of economic conditions that we may expect over the next ten years will not permit immigration to continue at its recent pace. I would expect a drop in immigration and a rise in emigration—principally to the United States, of course. Timing will be a most important factor in determining the relative importance of each of these considerations, but putting them together at this time produces the figure of 20 million for 1971. That is how I see it now. But each month that passes brings us new data, and this means that forecasts are always subject to change. It may be necessary to modify or change the thinking on estimates of this kind every six months."

## *Word-Recognition*

AT A HOME and School meeting the other day, a progressive-minded parent objected strongly to a suggestion that classes for remedial reading had not been necessary a generation ago and therefore were not needed today. "They may not have been thought of," he said, "but that doesn't mean they weren't necessary. Think of all the adults today who get into trouble through incorrect reading of their insurance policies or loan contracts. Think of the film-goers in the old days who had to spell out titles word by word and couldn't master 'Came the Dawn' before it was taken off the screen." We couldn't help thinking there was some point in his argument when we read about a row between transportation and assessment authorities in Toronto. The TTC officials, it seemed, could read simple numerals like $10,000,000 without difficulty but somehow failed to recognize "exempt" on their tax notice. Now, if they had been trained in the word-recognition or hieroglyphic school, would they have confused a word-shape like "exempt" with the more complicated arrangement "assessment"? The *next* generation may find the answer to that question.

## *Versatility* (*Cover Picture*)

CANADIAN ACTORS in Vancouver have been feeling the lack of a legitimate theatre. Totem Theatre had to close because it couldn't find suitable quarters; Avon found that its policy of importing a guest star from Hollywood and using a supporting local cast was too expensive; Theatre Under the Stars (affectionately known as TUTS) operates only in the summer. This rather dismal scene is brightened somewhat by the opportunities being provided by TV. One of those whose versatile talents make it easy for them to adapt to the techniques of the new medium is Lorraine McAllister, singer and actress.

Her speciality is musical comedy, as her performance last year as "Meg" in the TUTS production of *Brigadoon* demonstrated. She was in the original cast of *Timber!* the west-coast hit that got a good response all across the country when it was repeated by the CBC, and she has appeared with Hollywood stars for Avon, notably with Lon Chaney, Jr., in *Of Mice and Men*. At present she is one of the featured singers on a western TV show and is the vocalist with the orchestra at the Hotel Vancouver which is led by her husband, Dal Richards.

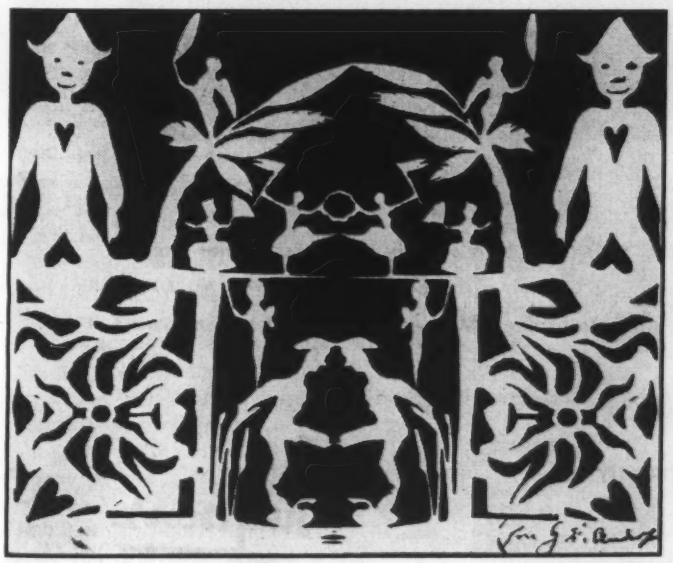
# *Anniversary of a Great Story-Teller*

## *Hans Christian Andersen Born 150 Years Ago This Month*

*In spite of his sometimes difficult temper, Hans Christian Andersen was a welcome and frequent guest in many of Denmark's beautiful estates. This picture shows him on the stairs of Frijsenborg Mansion in 1863.*

"MY LIFE," *said Hans Andersen, "has been a beautiful fairy story." Born April 2, 1805, in the little Danish town of Odense, he seemed to have the worst imaginable prospects for a successful future, yet in spite of the wretched circumstances of much of his childhood, Andersen became his country's most illustrious writer and one of the world's greatest story-tellers. Endowed with abnormal sensibility and intensity of imagination, he was a quiet, introspective child, playing by himself in a world of fantasy, amusing himself with pictures and paper cut-outs, puppets and toy theatres. After his father's death in 1816, the family's poverty was grievous. Against the advice of his friends, Hans set off for Copenhagen, convinced that he had a future in the theatre. His ungainly appearance was against his becoming an actor, but one theatre management saw promise in his writings. He was befriended and sent to school. Here he was indeed "the ugly duckling". He came through this ordeal, however, with his artistic nature intact and began to write to support himself—poems, travel books, novels and plays. While the tales were intended for children, their form developed and deepened so that many of them have more appeal to adults than to children because of their deeply philosophic significance.*

*This statue by the sculptor August Saabye (1863-1916) was erected in Andersen's honor and stands in the "King's Garden", a public park near Rosenborg Palace in Copenhagen. The first volume of his "Tales" appeared in 1835.*



*His paper cuttings illustrate the curious mixture of child-like naiveté and exquisite artistry so characteristic of his mind. This one shows characters from the Pantomime at the Peacock Stage of the Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen. The theatre was the love of his life.*

*Some of Hans Andersen's early years were spent in this modest house in Munkemollestraede, Odense, near his father's shoemaker's shop. His father was a dreamer and fired his son's imagination by reading Holberg's comedies and other works aloud to him.*

*Photos: Royal Danish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.*

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# *Man's Mental Resources And Tomorrow's Need*

By DOUGLAS W. BRAY

WITHIN LESS THAN a century man has achieved more technological progress than during his entire previous history on earth. The bounds of knowledge have expanded so rapidly that specialists despair of keeping abreast of new developments outside their own narrow areas. An Aristotle could once take all knowledge for his province and range from dramatic criticism to botany. Today, even an Einstein must accept amateur status once he steps outside the field of physics.

A civilization whose standard of living is based on enormously diversified specialization obviously needs an enormous number of highly trained specialists. And as our knowledge continues to expand, these specialists need more and more training.

Pessimists once feared the scientists and engineers would so successfully mechanize the world that few men would need to be anything more than unskilled machine tenders. The results have been entirely opposite; men with more and more knowledge, skill, and flexibility are increasingly needed.

The constantly growing need for highly skilled persons raises a crucial question: How many people *can* be extensively trained? Thomas Malthus once predicted that the population of the earth would eventually outgrow the food supply. Today, he might be more concerned with whether the growing complexities of life will not soon demand more intelligence than most people have. Will we soon be requiring more highly educated specialists than there are people with sufficient intelligence to undertake advanced education and training? What are the limits of mass intelligence?

In order to meet the continually growing demands for knowledge and skill, more and more people have been acquiring increasing amounts of education. In 1890 in the United States, only three or four young people out of a hundred graduated from high school. About one out of a hundred graduated from college. Today, sixty out of a hundred earn a high school diploma, and one out of eight graduates from college.

The number being highly educated is continually increasing, but even this steady advance is not considered adequate.

Any immediate shortage of well trained people will be due to our failure to educate all the available intelligence, not to any biological limitation in human material. Take, for example, the upper sixth of the population in terms of intelligence quotient. It is generally agreed that such people are more than able to master the material presented by a good college—provided they want to learn and have adequate preparation. Yet only about half of them enter college.

The figures are even more striking higher up the intellectual ladder. A nation's resources of professional and scientific manpower can be largely measured by those who have achieved doctoral degrees. This is the most advanced point of formal scholastic training and requires a high level of scholastic ability. Yet, for every high school graduate who earns such a degree, twenty-five others with comparable intellectual ability do not acquire it. Clearly, we are still far from having our backs to the biological wall.

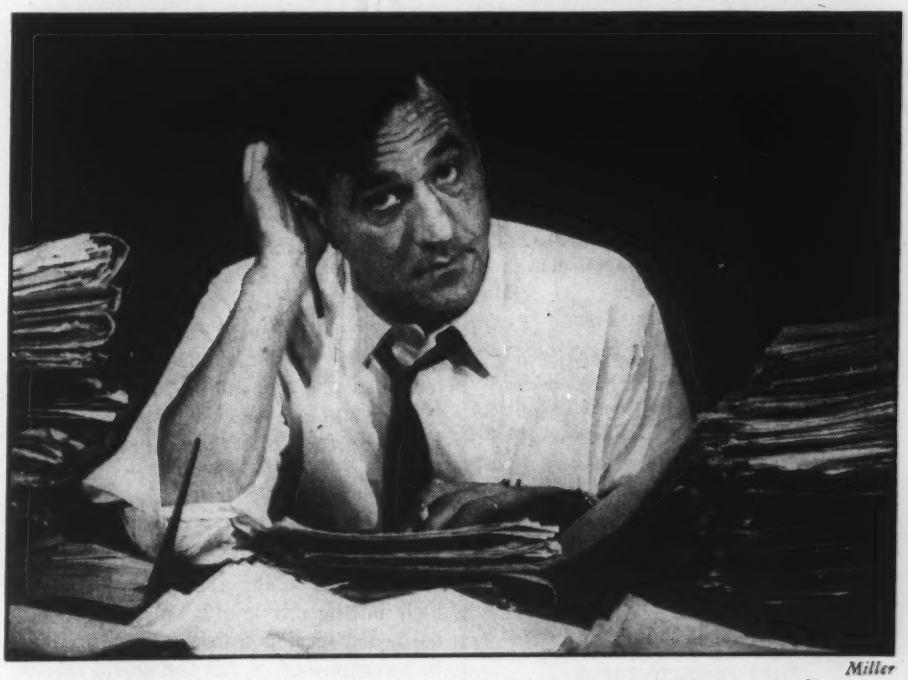
But just where is that wall? Assume that our civilization is going to demand more and more people with enough intelligence to prepare for and carry out work more difficult than that within the power of the average college graduate. How many such persons are there, or could there be?

Psychologists used to answer questions like this with scarcely a second thought. They would select some IQ, say 125, as the required degree of intelligence. It has long been known that only about six per cent of the population has this high an IQ. It was therefore considered obvious that we could never expect more than six people out of a hundred to have the intelligence necessary to do advanced intellectual work.

Now, however, psychologists are less glib. Today most of them agree that intelligence tests do not measure innate potential. During World War II, Army induction stations in the United States gave psychological examinations to millions of men, and rejected many thousands because they did not have sufficient intelligence. However, these rejections show a high relationship to available educational opportunity. Where schooling was good, few men failed.

The IQ does not represent the ability with which a person is born. It is an index of the general ability an individual has developed as a result of both inborn and environmental factors. Opinions differ as to just how much weight should be given to hereditary as opposed to environmental influences in explaining differences in IQ, but all agree that both sets of factors are involved.

As long as the intelligence test was considered to be an accurate gauge of inborn ability, the problem of defining the limits of mass intelligence seemed easily solved.



Miller

*CAN THE INTELLIGENCE level of the average adult be raised?*

•

*Dr. Bray is a research associate of the Conservation of Human Resources Project, Columbia University.*

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If, however, mental tests do not measure a man's original potential, but are influenced by his opportunities, we must re-evaluate our human material. It is clear that more people might manifest high intelligence than now do. The question is, exactly how many?

There is, of course, no sure answer, but even though direct evidence is lacking, there are some bases for estimates. One well known fact about the IQ is that it differs considerably from one socio-economic level to another. In poor neighborhoods, even in the largest cities, the schools may boast only a handful of young people with IQs of 125. In a well-to-do area many youngsters may test this high.

It is now possible that some of these differences may be due to heredity. People who get ahead in the world are, on the average, more intelligent than those who do not, and some of this advantage may be inherited by their children. Even though there may be something to this explanation, it is not at all adequate to account for the very wide differences in average intelligence which are observed. It is much more likely that these are due primarily to different experiences in home and school. If the children in the poorer neighborhoods had been born into better circumstances, the number with high IQs would be much greater.

It follows, then, that the intellectual potential of the population is considerably greater than we would judge from the usual applications of mental tests. It is usually observed that about 6 per cent of the population has an IQ of 125 or higher. The corresponding figure is, however, 25 per cent among some groups of children with superior home and school backgrounds. It appears that there is a very great reserve of underdeveloped intellectual potential.

Even this optimistic view, visualizing a possible quadrupling of the number with IQs, may be an underestimate. Although children from comfortable homes who attend good schools have a high average IQ, many even of such groups do not develop to the extent they might. Their intellectual growth is retarded by personality difficulties, deficient motivation, and other impediments. Because we do not yet know how frequently and how seriously such factors hinder development, it is impossible to set a limit to the intellectual potential of the population. The limits of mass intelligence are still unknown, but it is quite certain that we are nowhere near them.

The possibility of such great gains raises the question of what can be done to bring them about. Could we, for example, take average adults and raise them to a high intelligence level? This hasn't been tried, and there is little assurance it could be accomplished. A fair test would require prolonged, ingenious effort and the people involved would have to be maintained over a long period of time. This would be worth trying, but it is probably true that, with adults, no substantial increase in intelligence could be accomplished. Intellectual growth seems to resemble certain aspects of physical development. If the proper stimulation and nourishment are not available early in life, growth is usually stunted.

The greatest gains would come from taking steps to insure that every child develops his potential to the maximum. Even here we come face to face with large gaps in our knowledge. We do know, of course, that good elementary schools are an absolute essential in bringing as much potential as possible to proper development. In some depressed rural areas with poor schools—which are attended irregularly—there is literally nobody who would score at all well on the usual mental tests.

But good schools alone will not suffice to do the maximum job. This is a point to which good teachers in adequate schools located in the slums can testify. The teacher who believes that many of her pupils have good native ability and who works hard to elicit it is often in for severe frustration. Frequently the home environment has not stimulated the beginnings of intelligence during the earlier years, nor has it produced motivation to learn in school. Here, as in respect to character and values, the school is important—but the home is crucial.

THERE IS, finally, an even more fundamental question. After every account is taken of school opportunities and the level of the home, there remain many children whose intelligence will not develop beyond a mediocre level. Some take this for unequivocal evidence of constitutional limitation, and it may be. Experiments with animals have shown, however, that there are periods in very early life which are vitally significant for later development. It must be considered at least possible that events in the early life of humans may stimulate some to intellectual achievement while inhibiting the mental development of others.

Whatever may eventually be learned about these complex problems, we need have no immediate fears that we will run short of intelligent people. We are providing maximum education for, and making maximum use of, only a fraction of those with developed intelligence. Another large proportion of our human resources goes through life with its potential severely stunted. If the social sciences can do as much in regard to human development as natural science has accomplished in regard to inanimate nature, we can look forward to an expansion of human capability, which, in its own way, will rival the new horizons opened to mankind when the energy of the atom was released.

CP

*CLARENCE CAMPBELL (right), NHL president: "Like a bear at the stake".*

# Letter from Montreal

## *The Explosion and the Only Answer*

By Hugh MacLennan

IT WAS A WILD improbability that a deskbound, more or less solitary individual like myself should have a ringside seat at one of the most disgraceful riots in Canadian history, but when the famous tear gas bomb exploded in the Montreal Forum on March 17, I was sitting within four and a half feet of it.

By this time, of course, everyone in Canada who sees a newspaper has read and re-read the factual account of the happenings of that night, and it has been rightly pointed out that it was a bitter misfortune that Frank Selke's rink should have been the scene of them. He is a wise, kindly man who loves hockey for its own sake, who has yet to make an inflammatory statement and who deplores more deeply than most of us the Roman atmosphere which has invaded the game in recent years.

I was about twenty yards from Clarence Campbell's seat and I saw him isolated, unprotected by the police because nearly all the police were outside in the street holding a mob of hoodlums at bay, apparently afraid of losing their popularity by turning the firehoses on them. Mr. Campbell, the league president, must have felt like a bear at the stake, his position all the more shameful because dozens of photographers, both official and amateur, stood coldly snapping every change in his expression as the deluge of rotten fruit, programs, rubbers and abuse poured down on him. The viciousness was insensate.

Insensate, but not inexplicable. As I watched that riot build up, I realized that I was present at one of those situations in which all the explosive ingredients in a segment of society were ripe for a denouement. They had been growing and fermenting for years in our urban life and in our national game. On the night of St. Patrick's they all met in a critical mass at exactly the right temperature.

Afterwards it was extraordinary how many people said, as though they could hardly believe it, that fate had planned the whole affair. It *had* to be Detroit (the coldest and most efficient team in the circuit) that the temperamental Canadiens were playing that night. It *had* to be a game in which the league championship and the individual scoring championship were both at stake. It *had* to be at the shag end of a long, tiring winter in which most of the city was irritable from an influenza epidemic. It *had* to be Richard who was suspended at the very climax of one of his most emotional seasons. Mr. Campbell *had* to enter the arena at the worst possible moment, just after three successive penalties and four Detroit goals had completely demoralized the home team. Above all, the riot *had* to happen in Montreal, where the crisis between Richard and Campbell was interpreted by a lot of excitable people in the language of a racial prejudice which in this case did not exist.

Every riot known to history has been the result of some moral imbalance in the society or institution in which it has occurred. The fundamental moral imbalance behind this particular one has been evident for two and a half decades.

When Tex Rickard first began to promote hockey in New York, he lined up ambulances outside Madison Square Garden as a come-on for crowds who knew nothing about the Canadian national game, it being his idea that if the public of New York would not enjoy hockey, they could at least be persuaded to enjoy the mayhem which hockey was likely to produce. "If you can't lick them in the alley, you can't lick them in the rink" has become a famous saying in English-speaking Canada, and quite a few perennial adolescents, who like to think Canadians are an exceptionally tough people, lick their lips with pleasure when they repeat it. Unfortunately the adage has been taken literally by thousands of kids too ignorant to understand how untrue it is. I have seen plenty of plug-uglies who could have licked a small man like Howie Morenz in the alley, but I have yet to see one who could have licked him in the rink unless he used illegal tactics.

Crude violence has been deliberately encouraged by some business men who think it pays off at the box office, and by one or two coaches and managers whose teams are so crude they know they could not hope to win without it. Inevitably this has placed real hockey skill at a disadvantage, and it has cheated, frustrated and disgusted hundreds of thousands of us who again and again have seen a first-class team disintegrated by alley tactics.

Now it so happens that no hockey player has ever suffered more from illegal tactics than Maurice Richard. He is a type of player few English-speaking Canadians understand. He is that rare thing, a champion who is also an obsessed artist. Latin that he is, he might easily have been a great matador had he been born in Spain. He has the courage, the grace, the intensity, the sombre dignity. When you talk to him you feel he is as old as the hills and at the same time as young as a fresh-cheeked boy. Gentleness and ferocity both live in him. Even in a crowd he is strangely solitary. His eyes seem far away, and in hockey he has found a kind of personal destiny.

The reason he explodes is that he has again and again been prevented from playing hockey as well as he can because the referees have not enforced the rules properly. Every great player must expect to be marked closely, but for ten years the Rocket has been systematically heckled by rival coaches who know intuitively that nobody can more easily be taken advantage of than a genius. Richard can stand any amount of roughness that comes naturally with the game, but after a night in which he has been cynically tripped, slashed, held, boarded and verbally insulted by lesser men he is apt to go wild. His rage is curiously impersonal — an explosion against frustration itself.

It is bad for Richard and bad for the game that this kind of emotion has grown up around him, for it spreads far beyond the hockey rinks.

Richard has become more than a hero to millions of *Canadiens*. Owing to the

way in which he has been (so they think) persecuted, he has imperceptibly become the focus of the persecution-anxieties latent in a minority people. Not even the fact that he is loved and admired almost equally by English-speaking Montrealers can modify the profound self-identification of loyal *Canadiens* with this singular man. They see in Richard not only a person who ideally embodies the fire and style of their race; they also see in him a man who from time to time turns on his persecutors and annihilates them. It sounds fantastic to say it, but at the moment Richard has a status with some people in Quebec not much below that of a tribal god, and I doubt if even he realizes how much of what he stands for in the public mind is only indirectly connected with the game he plays.

It is a well-known phenomenon in human affairs that if discipline has been lax and authority has been undeserving of respect, resentment invariably flares up when an officer decides to assert himself.

This season the league authorities belatedly gave orders to their officials to crack down on offences according to the rule book. For a while the results were miraculous. We saw real hockey as it ought to be played. When the referees did their duty, it was noted that Richard was not a trouble-maker by nature and that the Canadiens were not an especially rough team. The Canadiens went to the top of the league. Richard's scoring record soared and for the first time in his life he seemed certain to head the list for both goals and assists. He acquired the added increment of love and glory that comes to any man who gives his finest performance in what seems to be his dying years.

Then came that affray in Boston. Canadiens were going stale; it was the second game in two nights in which the refereeing had been erratic. Richard was viciously cut in the head by an inferior player and went berserk. Whether deliberately or blinded by rage and pain, he also assaulted a linesman.

In this situation Clarence Campbell could have done nothing less than suspend Richard for the season even though he knew it would cost the Canadiens the championship and Richard his scoring title. Unless he did so, he would have to abdicate all his authority. But Campbell, honest and courageous though he is, was in a position which had acquired a tarnished reputation long before he ever occupied it. Authority in the National Hockey League had seemed for years to turn a blind eye to offences because it has been profitable to have the newspapers describe hockey as though it were not a sport but a Roman spectacle. The unthinking crowd had taken the lead from their leaders, believing that what matters most is to win, and to win at any price. In Montreal people saw Campbell's decision with bias and emotion. They believed their hero was once more being made the victim of a system of justice inherently unworthy of respect.

What matters now, of course, is not whether Campbell's decision was too harsh or not. What matters is the variety of unpleasant conclusions this riot compels us to draw. They concern the whole Canadian people, not merely the hockey fans of Montreal.

The first conclusion is that our national game cannot possibly be described as a healthy activity if it breeds the insane emotions of a Roman circus. The second conclusion is that the state of mind engendered by the hypocritical attitude of authority towards violence is dangerous to the community itself.

That Maurice Richard should be a hero to the French-Canadian people is fine

*Turotsky*

*MAURICE RICHARD: A symbol.*

and proper, for he is a worthy hero. But it is a scandalous indictment of publicity techniques that, through no fault of his own, he should also have become a hero to the youthful hoodlums I saw dragged by the police, some of them kicking and screaming, into the black van on St. Patrick's Night. The punks who rioted and later looted the St. Catherine Street shops were not athletes, and that they should have identified themselves with a man like Richard was a monstrous impertinence. But that is what they did. Owing to the pictures they had seen in the press, they had come to see in him not a great athlete but an image of their ideal selves — of themselves rebelling against authority, of themselves kicking a policeman or striking a parent, of themselves standing alone against society.

The goon squad, of course, was the final ingredient of the explosion, and their behavior should make quite a few responsible men, both in politics and in the press, think twice before they strike matches in a room full of gunpowder. Andy O'Brien, of the *Montreal Star,* circulated through the mob outside the Forum and later wrote that in his opinion they would have killed Campbell if they had got their hands on him. From my observation I think he was right, and one of them actually fired two revolver shots through the glass doors of the Forum and narrowly escaped committing murder.

Yet those goons — and their prototypes exist in every large modern city — would never have been so bold had they not got the idea into their heads that responsible society approved of their actions. If the crowd of normally decent people in the Forum had not booed Mr. Campbell with such violence, I doubt very much if the punks in their windbreakers would have dared to descend from the standing-room sections to assault him physically. If the press had not condemned Mr. Campbell with such partisan violence, the goons outside would never have congregated. And finally, if certain public officials had not made careless and irresponsible statements about his decision, the punks would not have acquired the notion that if they rioted they would get away with it. The next day the Mayor expressed his horror at the riot and instantly took steps to prevent its reoccurrence. But his stand was not strengthened by the civic councillor who informed the press that the riot was entirely the fault, not of the goons, but of Mr. Campbell himself for attending the game, and that he (the councillor) was going to consult lawyers to see if there was any legal means of suing Mr. Campbell for the damage he had caused the city.

Hockey today is in much the same position as baseball found itself at the end of the First World War. At that time baseball was so disorderly that it looked as though it would be finished as the national game of the United States. But the public demanded that it should be given another chance, and under Judge Landis's administration, abuses were corrected, discipline was enforced and within a few years the sport recovered.

The national game of Canada can recover with equal rapidity if enough Canadians insist that it is important enough to be saved. All that is necessary is that league officials, newspapers and hockey followers generally insist that the rules be enforced, that unnecessary violence no longer be glorified, that hockey players who behave like dead-end kids, both at home and abroad, should be disciplined by their coaches or thrown off the teams for life. Above all, let hockey be played and advertised as the sport of a decent, vigorous people, not as a spectacle fit for a Roman mob.

If this result should come about, the riot that disgraced Montreal on St. Patrick's night will not have been entirely useless.

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*Drawing by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A.*

# Ottawa Letter

## *Commons Undisturbed by Washington's Worry*

By John A. Stevenson

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has been making satisfactory progress with its program of legislation and has now disposed of several of the Government's bills, but the nature of most of the subjects under discussion has not provided material for lively debates or keen controversy. Too many members are still addicted to absenteeism on a scale which is culpable in the light of their increased remuneration, and Elmore Philpott (L, Vancouver South) incurred the grave displeasure of some of his Liberal brethren by making an illuminating exposé, buttressed with statistics, of the prevailing slackness about attendance in the column he contributed to the *Vancouver Sun*.

The state of Mr. Drew's health is giving some anxiety to his parliamentary flock. On the surface, his erstwhile robust vitality seems quite unimpaired and, having resumed full direction of the activities of his party in and out of Parliament, he does a full day's work. But he tires too easily for the comfort of his friends' minds and the rarity of his interventions in debates since his return suggests that he finds speechmaking quite a severe strain. As a result, a heavier share of the burden of stating the case of the Progressive Conservative party has been thrown upon his chief lieutenants; and, while Mr. Rowe has been comparatively quiescent, J. M. Macdonnell (Toronto Greenwood), D. M. Fleming (Toronto Eglinton), H. C. Green (Vancouver-Quadra), and E. D. Fulton (Kamloops) have not let their side down. There is at the moment no question of Mr. Drew's resignation of the leadership of his party; but if a complete rest during the parliamentary recess does not restore him to full physical vigor, this issue will have to be faced.

Prime Minister St. Laurent may soon have an opportunity of strengthening the representation of French-Canada in his Cabinet, because the Hon. Alcide Côté, the Postmaster General, has lapsed into such a condition of invalidism that his early retirement from office is being forecast and speculation is rife about his successor. He is popular with all parties on account of his genial bonhomie, but he has failed to make any mark either as a parliamentarian or an administrator. Among the French-Canadian Liberals there is no lack of aspirants eager to fill his shoes.

In the debate on international affairs initiated by Mr. Pearson, there was no hint of the atmosphere of critical urgency which, according to a reliable correspondent, James M. Minifie, prevails in Washington, where "responsible military men and thoughtful diplomats" expect the United States to be at war with Communist China "within the next few months" and to be "using atomic weapons in anger in the Far East". An observer could count less than 50 members listening to the debate in its later stages.

Mr. Pearson began with some cursory references to the general international situation and Western Germany's admission

*M. J. COLDWELL: A plea.*

to NATO, but devoted most of his speech to the Far Eastern situation. After an interesting review of developments in Indo-China and Korea, he turned to the matter of Formosa and the adjacent islands, about which, like Agag, he walked very warily.

Taking issue with a newspaper's interpretation of his recent pronouncement in Toronto as meaning that Canada was now automatically involved in all American wars, he qualified an explicit declaration that Canada was in no way committed to the defence of the Matsus and Quemoy against Communist invasion with an admission that we might be involved in such a conflict, if it was enlarged, because "the inescapable interdependence" of Canada and the United States made neutrality impossible in any war which threatened the existence of either country. So he could only offer to the House the cold comfort of a hope that diplomatic negotiations would avert such a calamity and that knowledge of the devastating powers of nuclear weapons would prove a deterrent to the warmongers on both sides.

J. G. Diefenbaker (PC, Prince Albert) followed with a rather rambling discourse, which indicated that he has not yet acquired a sure touch in his treatment of international problems. Indeed his references to the Far Eastern crisis were strongly pro-American and he accused Mr. Pearson of watering down his pronouncement in Toronto and seemed to favor the thesis that all American wars are now Canadian wars. A completely contrary line was taken by Mr. Coldwell, who marshalled in effective fashion powerful arguments for his plea that Canada must never be dragged by the United States into a war for the salvation of the discredited rump of Chinese Nationalists in Formosa.

Mr. Low, the leader of the Social Credit party, who makes a habit of challenging any diagnosis of a situation offered by Mr. Coldwell, accused him of giving comfort to the enemy and proceeded to limn not only the CCF's leader, but also Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. Attlee as the purblind victims of delusions about Communist China; Chiang Kai-shek he saw as the high-souled leader of the only reliable champions of democratic freedom in the Far East.

None of the speakers made any mention of one great obstacle to Canada's neutrality in the war which Mr. Minifie regarded as inevitable. In 1938, when the British Government first made overtures at Ottawa for the inauguration of the Commonwealth Air training scheme, the first response of Prime Minister Mackenzie King was favorable, but opponents of Canadian participation in it at that time prevailed with the argument that it would make neutrality in any European war, in which Britain was involved, impossible for Canada. They pointed out that, if at the outbreak of such a war airmen in British uniform were stationed in Canada, her declaration of neutrality would have to be followed by their immediate internment, and that public opinion would react violently against such action.

Today a substantial contingent of the armed forces in the United States is posted at different stations in Canada and, if our Government declared neutrality in a Sino-American war, it would be faced with the unpleasant alternative of either violating an established canon of international law, if it did not intern the American troops, or of incurring the bitter hostility of the American people.

# Books

## *The Search for the Historical Jesus*

By Robertson Davies

IN SUCH A DEPARTMENT as this, in Holy Week, it should not be amiss to ask why Robert Graves's great novel *King Jesus,* published in 1946, should now be out of print, while half a dozen pseudo-religious lollipops of novels—*The Robe* will do as one example—are still selling well? The answer must be, I fear, that *King Jesus* is a challenge to the serious reader, and the others are lullabies for readers who like their religion and their fiction to be comfy and inconsiderable.

The neglect of *King Jesus* is intensified and compounded by the neglect, in Canada at any rate, of *The Nazarene Gospel Restored,* which is the work of Robert Graves and Joshua Podro. This astounding work does not seem to have called forth one criticism, or essay, or sermon in approbation or refutation, though it has been published for more than a year. Yet it is a book which the serious Christian believer, the historian, the philosopher, and the intelligent general reader will find of the utmost interest. And for the student of fiction it provides an extension and a full explanation of the idea of the historical Jesus which lies behind Graves's fine novel.

In *The Nazarene Gospel Restored* the authors put forward their opinion that the Four Gospels, as we have them, are corrupt Greek texts, pirated from the authentic tradition of Jesus' life and teaching, which was preserved not in Greek but in Aramaic, and in oral form, by the Apostolic Church at Jerusalem. In these corrupt texts are the errors that one expects in all such texts—errors of omission, of passages misplaced or garbled, of ignorance, of propaganda, and of misplaced emphasis. Graves and Podro have set themselves the enormous task of correcting all of these errors that can be detected, in the hope of recovering the true history and teaching of Christ.

This is a task to daunt the wisest theologians. Who are these men who undertake it? Graves is well known as a novelist and poet, and also as a man of remarkable learning in the myths of mankind; he is deeply versed in the history of the Graeco-Roman world, including the early history of Christianity. He is the grandson of a Church of England bishop, and grew up in the tradition of that culture. Joshua Podro is an expert in Hebraeo-Aramaic history and literature, who grew up a devout Jew. They describe themselves as "amateurs or irregulars" in religious scholarship, but their parade of learning is formidable. And, of course, only amateurs and irregulars could have undertaken such a task as this; the professional theologians are not bold reformers of Scripture; they are keenly aware of the professional risk of rocking the boat.

How have they set to work? They have brought forward a vast amount of evidence which only scholars of their own capacity will be able to weigh accurately. But their method commends itself to the ordinary reader; they advance as cautiously as possible, bringing in all the evidence they can find, and then they form from it the best conclusion they can manage. The peculiar difficulty of the task they have set themselves lies in the fact that the Aramaic Gospel was not a written thing; it was something memorized and transmitted orally. This gives pause to the modern reader who is accustomed to heed only written wisdom; but we must remember that in the ancient world a vast amount of lore of all kinds was transmitted orally, and in cases where check is possible, this transmission has been shown to be extraordinarily free from change and error. The oral Aramaic tradition was not the possession of ignorant or careless people, but of scholars whose minds were as accurately filled with traditional wisdom as Toscanini's mind is full of orchestral scores.

*Painting by Colin Colahan*
*ROBERT GRAVES: Versed in myth.*

Why were the Greek Gospels inaccurate and in places falsified? Graves and Podro say that, in addition to the usual errors inherent in any piracy of a long and complex work (the piracies of Shakespeare's plays, noted down in shorthand by copyists, form interesting parallels) it was the desire of the non-Jewish Gospel copyists to conceal or alter certain elements in the Aramaic original. Two examples might be: the Gentile desire to conceal the fact that Jesus was a strict Pharisee; the Gentile desire to remove the guilt of his death from the Roman government, and lay it on the Jews. We must bear in mind that while our Bible contains only four accounts of the life of Jesus, there were many allusions to him, and many collections of his sayings, all of which these writers have considered in their attempts to arrive at the historical truth about him.

It must be said that the writers of this book make some astonishing leaps in the dark; very few people will be able to swallow completely the "iconotropic" explanations of some Gospel passages, such as the story of Zaccheus. In fairness, however, it must be said that they do not ask us to believe anything more improbable than many incidents in the Gospels as they stand. The Gospel which they present is a remarkable and arresting document.

What is the Jesus like who emerges from this Gospel? He is not a revolutionary but a traditionalist and an upholder of Jewish orthodoxy. He is a strict Pharisee, and his method of teaching is principally by *midrashim* — that is to say, by commentaries on the Scriptures. Thus he is not strikingly original in matter, but his manner of teaching is brilliant and poetic in expression, and he is infused with the loving and tender spirit of the great Rabbi Hillel. But his firm rock is the Law. In the story of the Woman Taken in Adultery (*John viii: 3-11*) these authors suggest that what Jesus wrote in the dust was *Deuteronomy xvii: 2-7.*

The Jesus of this reconstruction was, literally, the King of the Jews, chosen by the nationalist prophet John, and anointed and crowned, in defiance of Rome; he may also have been connected with the ruling house of Herod. He was an aristocrat and a man of education, as well as being a carpenter, for all scholars of the time were likewise craftsmen. He was born of a virgin only in the sense that a ritual rebirth and the acquirement of a new mother were part of his Coronation ceremony. He was married to Mary, the sister of Martha and Lazarus, but this marriage was not consummated because Jesus believed that the end of the world was imminent, and that chastity was incumbent upon him in order to hasten it. He was "the Son of God", because that was part of his Hebrew title as King. He lived

ascetically and drank no wine, but he did not consort with publicans and sinners because it would have brought defilement upon him. He did not touch the lepers, for the same reason (though the lepers of that time were not lepers as we now know them, but sufferers from lesser skin diseases), but he performed many cures of people who would now be considered hysterical sufferers of one sort and another. He did not raise Lazarus from the dead, nor did he walk upon the water.

His trial and crucifixion came about because of his haste to be recognized as a Jewish leader. Judas did not betray him, but sought to get him into protective custody, and when he was arrested an irregular Jewish court refused to condemn him. But Pilate, a tough Roman governor, wanted him out of the way because he was of the royal Jewish line, and an embarrassment to the Roman government and the Hebrew collaborationists. Jesus was crucified, but did not die, and escaped eastward, a self-exiled leader of his people.

This is very far from the miraculous story of the Gospels as we have them. But is the Jesus we reverence as a moral exemplar and teacher diminished by it? Jesus the wizard, the supernatural hero undergoing human suffering, is not to be found in this Restored Gospel, and everyone who reads this book must ask himself whether it is the Great Man, or the Man-God, which is dearest to him.

This striking volume has met with little comment anywhere, and in Canada with neglect and silence. Yet it calls in a loud voice for the most serious consideration. Its scholarship cannot be brushed aside; the questions it propounds are in too firm a tone to be ignored. Is it truth or a book of ingenious and perverse theorizing? Let us not be hasty or facile in our answer, and above all, let us not condemn the book without reading it.

THE NAZARENE GOSPEL RESTORED—by Robert Graves and Joshua Podro — pp. 1020 — *Cassell* — *$12.75.*

•

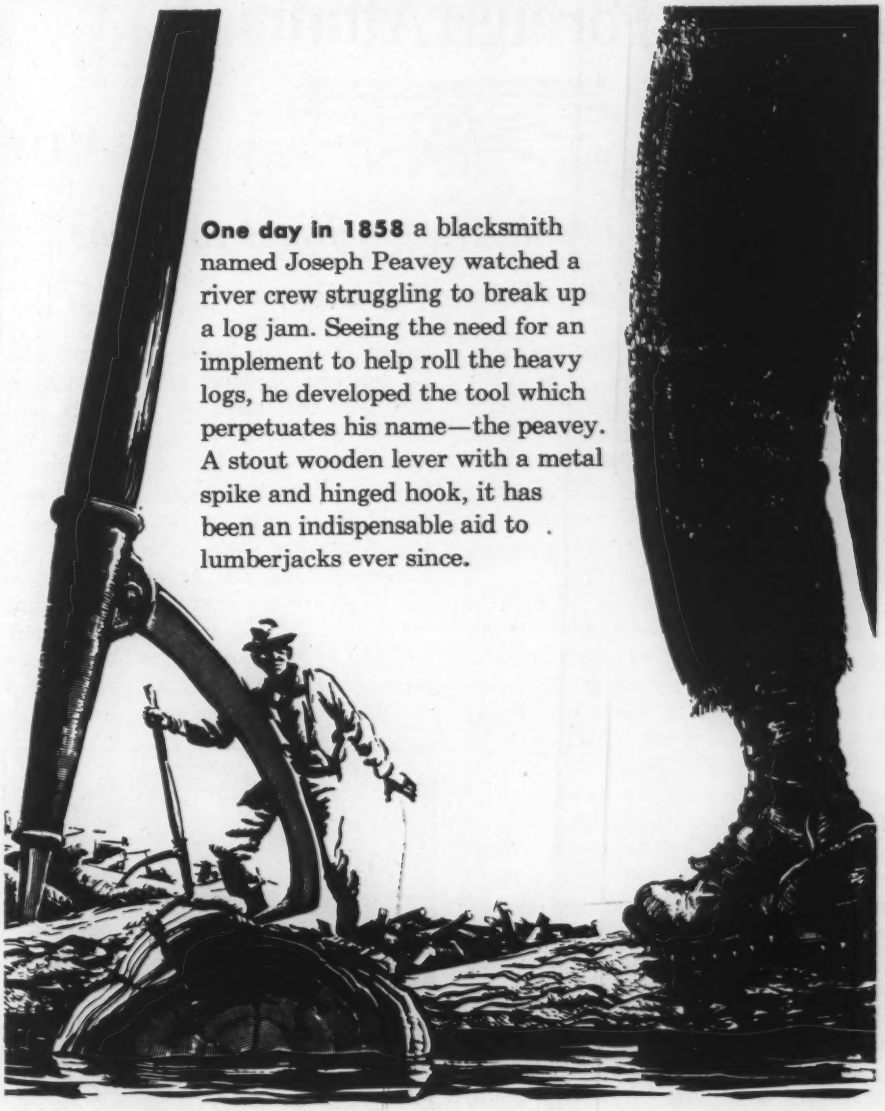
## *Green*

Be to us life;
Burst from the brittle wintry boughs;
Walk abroad in the land to the newly lifted voices.

Be to us hope;
Strengthen the heart's leaf that withers;
Go up and seek the little cloud rising from the sea.

Cover our dead;
Draw the mantle gently over;
Go down the long corridors with a soft footfall.

JOHN V. HICKS

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# Foreign Affairs

## *Yalta: The People Have a Right to Know*

By Willson Woodside

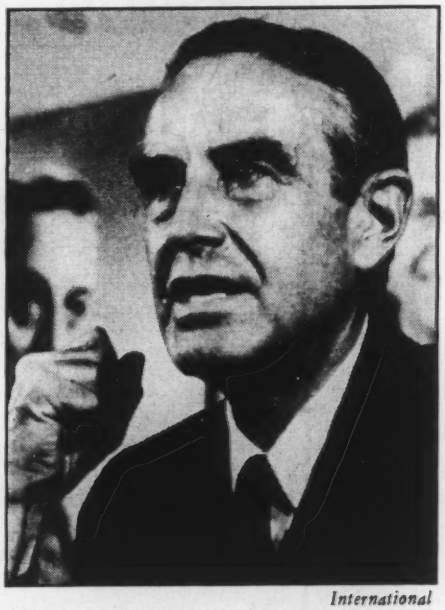
AFTER considering all the arguments against the publication of the Yalta Records, such as the damage to U.S. diplomatic relations with friendly nations, the embarrassment to Sir Winston Churchill and the discouragement of other high-level secret talks, it seems to me that the arguments for publication are stronger.

If their representatives served them ill at Yalta, the people have a right to know about it. If the kind of peace negotiations which were carried on at Yalta produced an abominable result, the people, the politicians and the statesmen ought to have this material to study, to learn how *not* to negotiate with the Russians. And if such study should dampen the hopes of what can be achieved by another "meeting at the summit" and even perhaps make this "summit" seem less awe-inspiring than it has at times, is that such a bad result? For nothing emerges more clearly from the Yalta Papers than the proof that to deal successfully with the Russians you have to hold a strong bargaining position, be absolutely clear on what you want, and unshakably united with your allies in pursuing it.

Neither the glee which ultra-partisan Republicans are deriving from the damage done to Roosevelt's reputation, nor the confused circumstances in which the Yalta Papers were finally released prove that the main reason for publication was petty party advantage. The chief reason, I believe, was a deep revulsion from the methods of secret diplomacy.

It may be regrettable that the Americans should swing in so wide an arc from the high-minded belief of Woodrow Wilson in "open covenants openly arrived at" to the naive confidence of Franklin Roosevelt that if he could just get on a first-name basis with Stalin he could "baby" him along, and that "the peace should be written by the three powers sitting around this table"—in seven days. It may be deplorable to the British that such personal conversations should be published "so soon after the event". But it is the Americans who are leading and defending the free world now, and we have to expect them to do things their own way. If this publication speeds up their education in world affairs, then it should be welcomed.

Undoubtedly these revelations will be a serious blow to Roosevelt's reputation. His nearness to death calls for compassion, yet one gasps at his folly and naiveté, as the day-by-day meetings unfold. It is hard to keep from adding, at *his breach of faith with his principal ally*. But of course it is the key to Roosevelt's attitude and the chief explanation for the failure of Yalta that he saw his role as that of an arbiter between two quarrelling imperialisms, British and Russian. He even seemed, by his conduct in the private meetings which he held with Stalin during the Yalta Conference, to distrust



*International*

*ONE REPUTATION which hasn't suffered from Yalta revelations is that of Averell Harriman, then U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, now Governor of New York and Democratic Presidential prospect.*

Britain's postwar intentions more than Russia's.

What can one say of the way Roosevelt "tipped his hand" to Stalin by going to him, before the conference started, and admitting that he thought the British "a peculiar people", that he didn't agree with them on Korea, or on Hong Kong, or in building up France as a strong power in Western Europe? This was the sort of folly which made Western success at the conference impossible.

There was also Roosevelt's looseness of tongue, which must make professional diplomats shudder; the poor joke about handing over the six million American Jews to Ibn Saud; the crack about anything you told the Chinese Nationalists being known all over the world the next day; the reference to the "so-called" Chinese Communists; the toast to the execution of 50,000 German officers; and the remarks on de Gaulle and the difficulty of "keeping the French quiet". And there is shocking evidence, over and over again, that Roosevelt was more concerned about "the six million Polish votes in the United States" than the fate of the Poles in Poland.

It was Churchill who made all the fight for Poland, in spite of the remark attributed to him that he "didn't care much for the Poles" and had no special feeling for the London Polish Government "which had been foolish at every stage". (The unpopular parties at Yalta were so clearly the Poles and General de Gaulle, because they were "troublesome". If they hadn't been troublesome, of course, they would not have carried on the fight.)

In spite of his exasperation, Churchill was the only one to speak out for Polish freedom. While Roosevelt declared that he did not know the leaders of the London Polish Government at all, and put forward his border proposals in the meekest manner, saying "he would not insist", he was just putting them up "for consideration", Churchill said flatly that Britain would not recognize the Lublin Government, which was not supported by Poles at home or abroad, and refused the epithet of "emigré" for the London Poles.

While he accepted the Curzon Line on the East, Churchill appealed strongly for magnanimity in the cession of Lwow Province. He fought through to the end of the conference for a more favorable agreement on a new Polish Government.

While the Western leaders were pleading and protesting, the Red Army actually held almost all of Poland in its grip. Why then did Stalin want the signature of Churchill and Roosevelt on a Polish settlement which he had no intention of honoring? *To make it "legal"*. To discourage any Polish opposition, by showing them that their Western friends had abandoned them. To induce a bitterness and distrust which would keep Poles from again looking West for support.

It was the same with his Manchurian demands. He could have walked in and taken whatever he wanted. But he preferred to have it "legalized". This would discourage Japanese and Chinese resistance, and breed Chinese resentment at American "betrayal".

The Western leaders should have known Russian aims and policies better. That it was entirely possible to do so is proven by General Deane's dispatch, in the Yalta Papers, and by Eden's caution to Stettinius against paying the Russians to go into the Far Eastern War. It was also proven, in a modest way, by many articles in these columns, before Yalta.

# *Lawrence of Arabia: Train-Wrecker*

By RICHARD ALDINGTON: PART V

EXCEPT for a few raids, which didn't all succeed in doing anything, the Turkish holding of Medina for over two years pinned the Arab action chiefly to the least important part of the Damascus-Medina railway, until Allenby's great breakthrough in September, 1918, provided them with sitting targets which nobody could miss, and the chance to race hysterically into towns which they claimed to have captured after the British had done the real fighting.

The occupation of Wejh — 150 miles away — can hardly have had much effect on the decisions of the Medina commander. The real importance of occupying Wejh was that it provided a base for raids on the Hejaz railway.

Until the spring of 1918 the much-vaunted demolition raids were rather a nuisance to the Turks than a serious menace. It was but a war-time intensification of a constant peace-time nuisance. Even when the great reserve of rail material at Medina was used up by April, 1918, the Medina garrison was still fed and supplied by caravans, which had little difficulty in bribing their way through the Bedouin tribes supposed to be stopping them. There are extant photographs of German officers in uniform entertained as honored guests by the tribesmen of the Shammar. And they, of course, were Ibn Rashid's followers, who controlled the northern approaches to Medina. In any case the rail communication with Medina, tenuous as it was, remained uncut until Colonel Dawnay was sent to do the job properly in April, 1918.

The rolling stock, the destruction of which has been celebrated with such gorgeous rhetoric, was in fact pathetically meagre. At the outbreak of the rebellion, the Hejaz railroad possessed only 30-50 effective locomotives. There were only 180 passenger cars, fewer than 1,300 freight cars and about 40 mobile water tanks.

"Lawrence the Train-wrecker" is one Lowell Thomas caption, under which we are told that Lawrence and his "associates" —Feisal, Ali, Abdulla and Said—blew up "twenty-five Turkish trains, tore up fifteen thousand rails and destroyed fifty-seven bridges and culverts". It would perhaps not be impossible to divine whence those statistics derived, but I have not come across any confirmation of them in any of the official records I have seen. I do not myself think that the four Hashemite princes in person ever touched a rail or harmed a passenger car, but Lawrence most certainly handled explosives to destroy lengths of railroad track and to derail trainloads of soldiers and civilians. There is no doubt about it, and he is entitled to all the esteem and deference such bold feats deserve. But readers of the books by Lawrence and his friends — let alone the enthralled listeners to Mr. Thomas's lecture — were left with the impression, suggested rather than stated, that it was Lawrence who conceived the idea of sabotaging the railway, and that Lawrence was the chief if not sole saboteur, except for the aid of one or two English officers.

*Toronto Star*

*ALLENBY did not rely on the Arab troops.*

The idea of destroying the Hejaz lines and trains went back to the beginning of the uprising. With the first deliveries of arms, sticks of dynamite were sent to Hussein who later returned them, explaining that none of his troops knew how to use dynamite. Major Garland and Capitaine Raho were accordingly sent to give the Arabs training and to show examples. The first recorded raid started out from Wejh on the 12th February (1917); reached Toweira, 120 miles north-west of Medina, on the 20th February, where Major Garland blew up a train, and his Arab assistant a bridge. A few days later, Capitaine Raho (with the forces of Abdulla) also blew up a train, but the Bedouins with him were afraid to attack it and fled. On the 3rd-4th March a very successful attack was made by Colonel Newcombe 80 kilometres north of Medain Salih, where he destroyed 2,500 yards of line, 2 to 4 locomotives, and took 15 prisoners. Lawrence was instructed in the use of explosives by Major Garland, and made his first raid from Abdullah's camp under the guidance of Capitaine Raho (whom he patronizingly described as "hard-working and honest") on the 28th March, and the expedition is described at great length in *Seven Pillars.*

What Lawrence omits to tell us is that, from April, 1917, on, the Frenchmen Capitaine Raho and Adjutant Prost made attacks on the line every week; that the French Lieutenant Kernag raided the line on the 14th-17th May; that the French Lieutenant Zamori blew up a 4-arch bridge on the 22nd June; that these and other French officers "made frequent raids" during the whole of 1917. Similarly, frequent raids were made by Garland, Hornby, Davenport and Newcombe.

We may claim that Lawrence was the most adventurous and wide-ranging of these demolition raiders, but in frankness must admit that what the others lacked was literary skill to write up their achievements, and that, while the Lawrence legend was being built up, their achievements or most of them were either ignored or by implication credited to him.

One cannot help asking if the Arab war ("a side-show of a side-show") was militarily worth either its cost or its damaging political consequences? Obviously those in control thought so at the time or they would not have authorized it. Yet Allenby seems to have had his doubts, since in October, 1917, he sent for Lawrence and demanded to know what was the purpose of his blowing up trains? Were they not simply a melodramatic advertisement for Feisal's political ambitions? Indeed the whole objection to the "Arab war" as expounded by Lawrence after Akaba, is simply that it was a political demonstration, that militarily its aid was negligible, while time and again it failed to achieve what Lawrence promised.

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And one cannot escape the conviction that much of the "history" of the Arab war was simply political propaganda designed to prove that "the Arabs" had captured certain areas and towns (and therefore were obliged under "British promises" to be ruled by Lawrence's friend Feisal independently though perhaps not unsubsidized), though in fact all the real work was done by English, Scottish, Anzac and Indian troops.

At all events, when he summoned Lawrence to G.H.Q. at Ismailia (October 13th, 1917), Allenby, as we have seen, chaffed him about his melodramatic train-wreckings, which indeed might well seem inadequate action from the forces of an Army Commander. Piqued in his vanity by Allenby's chaff, Lawrence made a wild proposal—he would take a select party and raid far to the north 400 miles from Akaba and destroy one of the bridges on the main railway line of supply through the Yarmuk valley to the Turkish front in Palestine.

The only criticism to be made of this grandiose scheme is the bleak fact that it failed, and it cannot be said that Allenby's advance on and capture of Jerusalem owed much or indeed anything to the assistance of Major Lawrence and "the Arabs". They doubtless reached the Yarmuk valley, for which Lawrence has been enormously praised, but they failed to make the slightest interruption to the main line of Turkish rail communication, which fact has been passed over.

Though the various forces of "the Arabs" had some military importance, their strength has been greatly exaggerated, and their real significance was political. Possibly on Lawrence's advice, Feisal was being groomed as the native candidate for the throne of Syria—he would keep out the French and be amenable to English influence. Feisal had with him about 12,000 armed tribesmen and his small, slow-moving "regular army" of 600; yet in 1917 Feisal had been grandly appointed an Army Commander (Allenby's own rank in France), though no British general under Allenby held that rank. While commanding very much larger numbers of regular soldiers, Bulfin, Chauvel and Chetwode ranked only as Corps Commanders. Everything was done to render Feisal independent of his father, Hussein; and it is easy to see why. If Feisal could be installed after the war as "native king" of Syria, in place of the French, he would play the same game of collaboration with the English that he did eventually in Irak. There is evidence that Allenby placed no real reliance on his "Army Commander" and the "Prince of Mecca" as a flank guard. As already recorded, when he believed that the enemy was about to bring Fakri and the Medina garrison back for service in the field, Allenby at once sent Colonel Wilson to persuade

*Wide World*

*LAWRENCE in full dress.*

Ali and Abdulla to take action which would have pinned Fakri and his men to Medina. When that failed and Lawrence and Feisal showed that they either could not or would not *effectively* cut the Hejaz railway, Allenby sent Colonel Dawnay, who did the work so thoroughly that the railway remained derelict for many years.

The period between Dawnay's destruction of the railway and the opening of Allenby's final offensive covers the months from early April, 1918, until late September, during which time not very much happened except for re-organization and planning. According to Lawrence's table of movements, he was (as already noted) either at Cairo or G.H.Q., or travelling during the period 27th April-21st May and between 10th June-28th July. Thus over ten weeks of the summer were occupied in conferences or rest periods. Some of these journeyings were made by ship, some across country and some by plane.

After the war, Lawrence solemnly assured Captain Hart that he had flown "2,000 hours" during the war, with "seven write-off crashes" which had broken his "collar-bone, wrist and several ribs," and left him with "a rib sticking into lung—so one lung useless and bleeds in heavy exercise". Now Lawrence was certainly badly smashed up in his Handley-Page accident near Rome in 1919, but what and where the other six crashes were is as difficult to discover as the sixty wounds he talked about. 2,000 operational hours are a lot of flying. Even in those distant days of slow 100-miles-an-hour planes, 2,000 hours would mean about 200,000 air miles and no less than 4 hours a day every day for 500 days.

There was during June of 1918, a genuine declaration of British intentions and promises which is another instance of the carelessness with which sweeping commitments were made under pressure of war needs, without foresight and without pre-

cision of language. This 1918 document was read once by a member of the Arab Bureau (name not given) to a delegation of "seven Arab leaders domiciled in Egypt". This declaration said, among other things, that "His Majesty's Government recognize the complete and sovereign independence of the Arabs inhabiting . . . territories liberated from Turkish rule by the action of the Arabs themselves".

That is an English translation of the Arabic version, but the original English version was seen by Sir Hubert Young at the Foreign Office, on which he remarks that "it at once became clear to me why the Arabs had made such superhuman efforts to win their race with the British cavalry into Deraa, Damascus and Aleppo," and "I understood, too, for the first time why I had so often been asked, after the fall of Damascus, who had really taken the city? Was it the British Army, or was it our Lord Feisal?"

Now, Lawrence of course knew about that document, for, in talking to Captain Hart, he referred to the "Cairo promise" that "the Arabs shall keep what they take". In other words, the real object of Lawrence and the Arab army during the final offensive was not to furnish any real military assistance but to rush headlong for evacuated towns and get there first, after the resistance of the enemy had been broken by British troops.

Let us end this chapter by briefly disposing of another Lawrence story that has grown deep roots—that the enemy offered a reward ranging (according to the teller) from £5,000 to £50,000 for the capture of the great guerrilla leader, Lawrence. No evidence for this is forthcoming beyond Lawrence's assertion, and not one of the persons in Arabia at the time claims to have seen this notice. According to one version Lawrence seated himself directly underneath one of the reward notices, but was not recognized. Later, with a smile he said that was an exaggeration. By whom was this large reward offered? Either by Jemel Pasha or Liman von Sanders, neither of whom in his war memoirs even mentions the person on whose head he is alleged to have placed this large, not to say unique, price. To whom was it addressed? The Bedouins and most of the poorer Arabs could not read. And where? In the desert? If so, who would read it? If in the towns, who was going to win the reward? But the unresolved mystery is how the two enemy leaders came to offer so substantial a reward for a person of whom either they had never heard or whom they did not consider sufficiently important to mention in their books.

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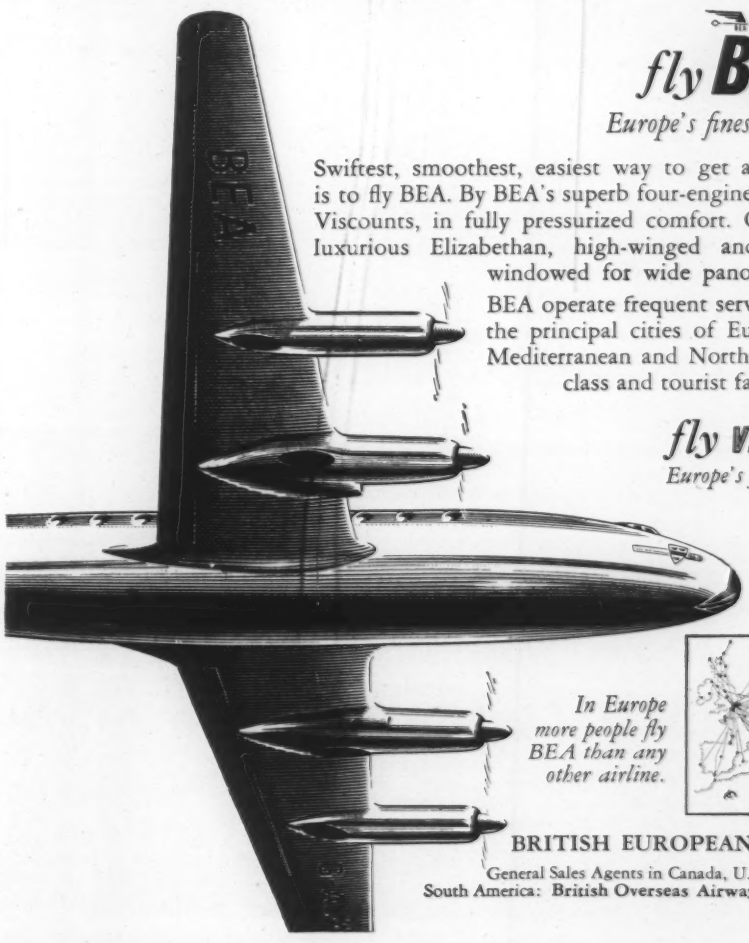

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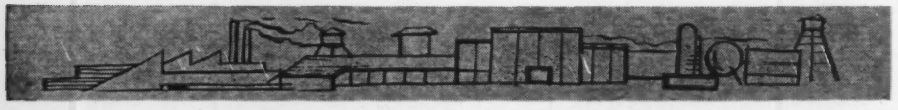

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# Television

## *Ham 'n Eggs*

By Hugh Garner

FOR THE PAST FEW months, on Tuesday evening at nine, you might have caught me peering at a CBC offering called "Pick the Stars". I say "might" because my viewing of the show has not been habitual, but has been interrupted frequently whenever "Fireside Theatre" brought up an interesting play on a rival network. On the nights when I *have* watched "Pick the Stars" I have done so with feelings formed of neighborly interest, apprehensive curiosity, and the foregone conclusion that the worst of the acts was sure to win.

"Pick the Stars" is a talent show, usually featuring five acts or contestants who have appeared before audiences at other times and places in this country. The contestants are not amateurs in the strict sense of the word, and indeed some of them are of high professional calibre. On the other hand, many of them come to the show with a professional background that is sketchy, to say the least.

The five acts on a given show are generally divided somewhat as follows: semi-classical male vocalist, a vocal or instrumental trio, female pop singer, concert pianist or opera singer, and a circus or vaudeville act. Presumably to please those native and imported hill-billies who own television sets, a "cowboy" singer is often added to the program. The circus item, which is used as the finale, might be a trampoline act, a ventriloquist, jugglers or a family of tumblers or acrobats. If I have got things straight, the winning contestant on each program vies with the winners of five other programs in a semi-final contest for $500. The winners of the semi-finals then enter a final contest for two prizes of $1,000 each.

"Pick the Stars" is sponsored by Canada Packers Ltd., and besides the contestants it has Samuel Hersenhoren and his orchestra, Dick MacDougal as master-of-ceremonies, and a panel of three judges, who for most of the season have been Ernest Rawley, Herman Geiger-Torel, and Mrs. Jack Arthur. Mr. Rawley is the manager of the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto, Mr. Geiger-Torel represents the Royal Conservatory of Music, and Mrs. Arthur is the wife of the show business impresario, Jack Arthur. It is quite an imposing panel to judge the merits of tumbling acts and cowboy singers, and I have had the impression sometimes that they deliberately lower their sights to pick

acrobats and jugglers in an attempt to show that they are just as down to earth as any of us short-hairs in the audience.

However, even we members of the nether-nether world of the television audience have been gifted with a native criticism and a knowledge of which act out of five looks and sounds the best. It is oftentimes downright embarrassing to watch unsuccessful contestants who have spent years in developing a voice or the technique of a dancer or an instrumentalist standing in the background wearing a stage smile while a musical-saw player or a unicycle rider is chosen as the winner. The avowed aim of the show is to promote and encourage Canadian talent, but seriously, how much encouragement is necessary to a guy who rides a one-wheel bicycle?

The semi-final winners are picked by the watching audience, who mail in the name of their choice. This arrangement gives the viewer a chance to participate and root for his favorite performer, and results in the semi-final winners being much more talented artistically than in the weekly shows. Which leaves me with the thought, why a panel of judges at all?

It seems to me that the show tries to be two things at once and fails in both. In the first place it tries to bring to Canadian television good performers who have not yet made the grade to full professionalism, and this laudatory aim is realized, although not as fully as it could be. In the second place the program also tries to be a variety show, and this explains the obvious efforts made to place in each program an act apart from the usual run of singers, dancers and musicians. If the prime aim of the show is to be a Canadian talent contest, the sponsors and the producer should watch other such shows on the American networks, such as Arthur

*Gilbert A. Milne*

*DICK MacDOUGAL: "The Easy MC".*

Godfrey's "Talent Scouts". Leave the trampoline artists and the roller-skating duos to "Big Top" and "Super Circus", and concentrate on giving a break to this country's artistic newcomers. If the aim of the show, however, is to give variety entertainment, then by all means bill it as such, pay the performers by the union scale, and come out from behind the pretence.

It might also be a good idea to place Mr. Hersenhoren's orchestra in the pit, rather than have it at the back of the stage, for although it is usually out of focus some of the acts take place in front of it, and it detracts from them. The director could take a look some time at the Dorsey Brothers' orchestra when it subs for "The Jackie Gleason Show". The band is also placed at the rear of the stage but during front and centre performances it is blacked out or a spotlight is on the performer.

Dick MacDougal, "The Easy MC" as he is billed nowadays, does a friendly and pleasant job of introducing the acts. He is not quite as relaxed as he is on his "Tabloid" show, and in this critic's opinion it improves his work. The bad feature of being a relaxed MC is that the relaxation is often carried to an extreme whereby the acts are treated so off-handedly that the audience gets the idea that the MC is treating the performers too cavalierly. Mr. MacDougal avoids this. Besides acting as master-of-ceremonies Mr. MacDougal also announces the commercials, and he spiels the merits of Canada Packers' weiners, bacon and ham without the unctuous seriousness of some announcers who try to sell soap powder in the same way that Samuel Insull used to sell utility stock.

In one program that I caught, MacDougal watched a panful of frying bacon, and then as if overcome by its sizzling tastiness, made himself a sandwich, which he munched on camera. It looked pretty appetizing at that. His gustatory adlibbing was brought to a halt on the next program by giving him a liquid detergent to demonstrate.

I hope that next season "Pick the Stars" will devote itself to helping those young and artistic beginners who may be destined for stardom, and let the unicycle riders fall where they may. And also that the high-priced help on the panel will pick the winners by ability alone, and not because they don't want to appear too high-toned, or think that a man who lugs a trampoline or a set of magician's props to the studio deserves a prize. It is rather ridiculous to watch three highly-skilled theatrical mountains deliberate so long and assiduously only to bring forth a mouse—or lay an egg.

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# *Chess Problem*

## By "Centaur"

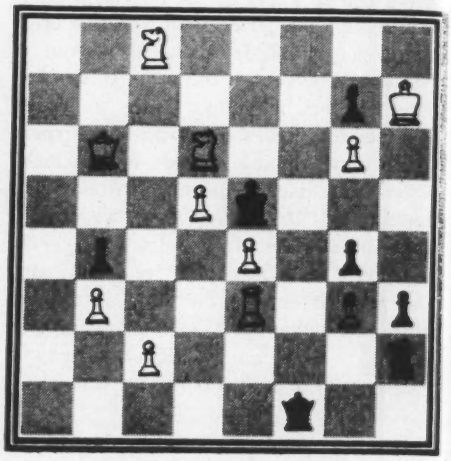
MATCHLESS in his application to the two-move mutate, H. D'Oyly Bernard died last December at the age of 76, thus breaking still another link with the past. He began composing when the uncooperative "block" construction was eminently fashionable. Thirty-five of Bernard's mutates are included in the fine collection *All Change Here!*, and below is a favorite on the focal theme, originally published in that work.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 111.

Key-move 1.Kt-B4, threatening 2.Kt-Q3 mate. If QxKt; 2.Q-R5 mate. If Q-Kt5; 2.Q-K5 mate. If QxKtP; 2.Kt-R3 mate. If QxBP; 2.R-Q5 mate. If Kt-Kt5; 2.Q-K3 mate. If B-R2; 2.KtxP mate.

Besides the self-blocks, this problem is noteworthy for its cumulative black Q unblocking.

PROBLEM NO. 112, by H. D'O. Bernard.



White mates in two.

# *So They Say*

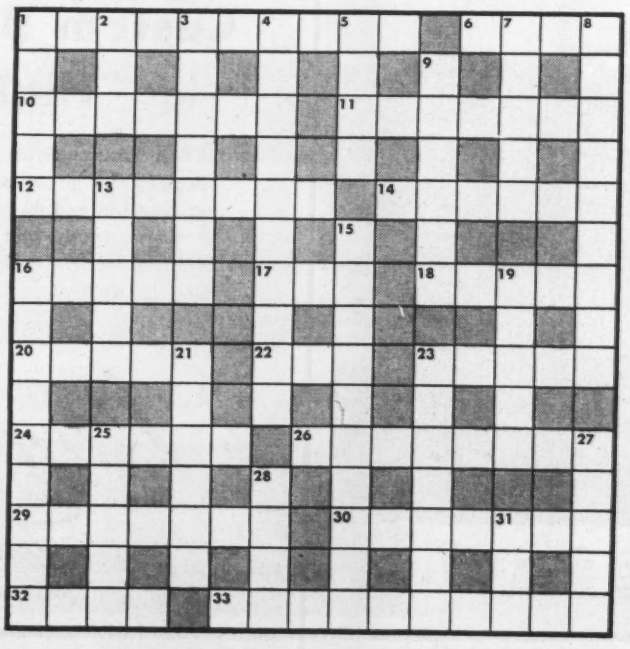
## By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

**ACROSS**

1. 26, 8. What's the matter with mother-in- ? (5,5,2,2,1,3,7,2)
6. She sure made moan! (4)
10. One doesn't feel like changing a tire in this state. (7)
11. The dear little Irish girl mentioned in "Macushla". (7)
12. Why composers are paid, but few make them completely. (8)
14. Fruit that should a-peel to cake bakers. (6)
16. One may paddle in it without wetting one's feet. (5)
17. The ladies depend on her return. (3)
18. But these workers didn't confine themselves to lingerie in grandma's day. (5)
20. Saves breaking them. (5)
22, 19. AALLLL (3,2,3)
23. Provides passage for underground workers. (5)
24. A very loud song? (6)
26. See 1A
29. Sty, in more ways than one. (7)
30. It helps to form slim men's eating habits. (7)
32. Everyone swears by it! (4)
33. See 16D

**DOWN**

1. Set one to catch one, proverbially. (5)
2. Looks the same either way. (3)
3. To thrust out this way is mostly vulgar. (7)
4. Even McCarthy couldn't say the Red Indian is. (2-8)
5. Is it run and won by a scarlet runner? (4)
7. Up to her or someone else? (5)
8. See 1A
9. One might expect them to slip up if backward. (6)
13. One of these spoke of ladders. (5)
15. Piccard's swelling? (10)
16, 33. What Hamlet considered not for the million, a military man may relish. (7,2,3,7)
19. See 22.
21. Capt. Corcoran finished as a common one and got a Buttercup. (6)
23. 33 tank of the U.S. Civil War? (7)
25. Fast for 21s? (5)
27. Spare the fifth one. (5)
28. Sh! put me on the network. (4)
31. There's a way to take this in Scandinavia. (3)



## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. Beerbohm
5. Lap-dog
10. Unusual
11. Lucifer
12. Bald spots
13. Hobo
16. Cheering
17. Wintry
20. Matins
22. Cophetua
25. See 18
26. Particles
29. Siberia
30. Stupefy
31. Cheese
32. Lausanne

**DOWN**

1. Bout
2. Emulate
3. Blundering
4. Half pint
6. Arch
7. Defrost
8. Garbo
9. Flats
14. Scum
15. Night clubs
18 and 25A. Year book
19. North sea
21. Trouble
23. Therein
24. Sarah
25. Basic
27. Arcs
28. Byre

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# Business

# *Lowering Dollar Premium May Prove Dangerous*

By J. ROSS OBORNE

THE PREMIUM on the Canadian dollar results simply from the supply of and demand for Canadian funds. When the demand for Canadian dollars is greater than the supply available, then the premium goes up. There are many other influences of course, but the two most important factors are our present trade deficit and the inflow of funds from foreign countries. Normally, if we had a trade deficit, a discount on our dollar would result, because dollars would be flowing out of the country at a faster rate than they would be coming back in.

What has changed the normal situation in the last few years has been the tremendous flow of capital funds into this country, principally from the United States. This inflow has more than counterbalanced our trade deficit and has resulted in the situation where demand for the Canadian dollar has been so great that it has resulted in a substantial premium. This premium has, of course, had the effect of making it difficult for our exporters to compete in World markets. The fact that foreign buyers had to pay a premium to purchase our goods has been a distinct deterrent to sales. In addition, foreign competition has been able to lay goods down in other countries at prices a good bit lower than ours.

The inflow of capital funds has been principally in the form of direct investment and bond and stock investment. American investors, even taking into account the premium they had to pay to buy Canadian dollars, could still get better returns on their investments in high-grade Canadian securities than they could in many of their own comparable securities. Such a situation also encouraged our own provinces, cities and towns to sell issues of bonds in the United States market where they could obtain better prices for them.

Because little government financing of a long-term nature has been done in the U.S.A. in the last few years, there has been thus a constant pressure of buying in Canadian longer-term government issues. Recently, however, a long-term 3 per cent U.S. Government issue was marketed. At the time of the issue certain statements were made as to its actual purpose. Briefly, they were that it was sound policy to lengthen the term of the debt, that the higher rate of interest was an inflation indicator and that it provided an avenue of competition for speculative investments.

If our reasoning is correct, when the Canadian Government viewed this long-term U.S. Treasury Bond issue, it saw its opportunity of doing something about the premium on the dollar. Here was an issue that did compete to a certain extent with our Canadian issues. In other words American investors would be encouraged to buy their issue instead of ours. Such being the case the pressure on our bond market would lessen. The net result would be a possible flow of securities payable in Canada back into Canada. This action would have the effect of helping to reduce the dollar premium.

To accelerate this possible movement it seems evident that the Bank of Canada immediately took steps to repatriate Canadian securities. We know of several large transactions into which the Bank of Canada entered, buying long-term Canadian securities which were held in New York. This would lead to a chain reaction because U.S. investors, sensing that the dollar premium was coming off, would sell their bonds before it entirely disappeared. There certainly has been some evidence of this selling already. The net result of this operation would be that the Bank of Canada would have to mop up a great deal of selling on the part of the American institutions.

The whole key to the situation with respect to American selling is, of course, whether they could do better in their own market after taking the advantage of selling at the premium. Unless the Bank of Canada forced our interest rates down here at the same time as the premium was coming off the dollar, there would be little inducement for U.S. investors to sell. This type of mopping-up operation, which appears to be going on with a view to reducing the premium on the dollar, could be costly for Canada. She may have to absorb a tremendous amount of U.S. selling during the process.

During the first quarter of 1954 Canada was a net importer of about $4 million worth of bonds and a net exporter of about $22 million worth of stocks. In the second quarter she was in balance on bonds and a net exporter of about $20 million worth of stocks. In the third period Canada was a net importer of $32 million worth of bonds, a net exporter of $32 million worth of stocks. We have not yet seen the figures for the fourth quarter, but it is unquestionable that Canada will be a net importer of large quantities of

*Chart by N. A. de Munnik*

More people wear Stetson Hats than any other brand!
because
STETSON
offers most in quality, style, craftsmanship and all those other things that represent value — and has done so for 90 years. From $8.95
The Mark of the World's Most Famous Hat
Stetson Stratoliner

AN ENVELOPE FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED
Always specify "SAFETY SEAL" envelopes.
Write us for literature, samples and prices.
NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON ONTARIO
Halifax Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

bonds as well as a net exporter of large quantities of stocks.

From these particular figures of Canada's position in the securities markets, it is evident that the securities represented by common and preferred shares are of much more importance than many people seem to realize. It does appear that the inflow of funds into our stock markets and equities is much more responsible for the premium on our dollar than bond market transactions are. Such being the case, it must be considered whether the Bank of Canada is not attacking the whole situation from the wrong end. Would it not be better in some manner to direct the flow of foreign money coming into our stocks to make sure at least that the money was used for sound economic purposes? Shares changing hands on the stock exchanges have some end result of benefit to the Canadian economy, but there is no doubt that money coming directly into Canadian industry would be much more beneficial than the first type of transaction.

If the Bank of Canada is busy "managing" our interest rates and using the bond market as a medium, it could end up in rather a difficult position. After all Canada is, in a sense, bucking world trend. For example, the Bank of England recently raised its effective rediscount rate; at the same time the Bank of Canada lowered its. In addition, in the United States the FHA has raised its interest rate on mortgages by ⅛ of 1 per cent, while in Canada, the rate has been dropped by ¼ of 1 per cent on NHA mortgages. The big question is whether Canada can buck a trend of rising interest rates in Great Britain and the United States. On the face of it, these two countries seem to fear an inflation and are using the raising of interest rates as one of the effective means of slowing it down.

Another factor, again related to the stock market, is the fact that a lowered premium on our dollar encourages more United States buying. The inflow of funds to buy our equities may increase rather than decrease while this particular operation is going on. If we were right in our conclusion that the funds coming into common stocks had a considerable bearing on our dollar premium, then our operation of mopping up the bond market may have no really effective results.

The final answer to the situation will be whether our goods will flow across into other countries rapidly enough to turn our deficit trade balance into a surplus trade balance, and thus take the pressure off our Canadian dollar. If we are right in the conclusions we have drawn, we could see some very disastrous results for Canada. Repatriating Canadian bonds is going to be an expensive operation if they are not the source of the difficulty in relation to our dollar premium.

# Who's Who in Business

## *Vision and Enthusiasm*

### By John Irwin

G. W. GRANT MCCONACHIE, president and chief executive officer of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, has been a leading figure in Canadian aviation since the early thirties when his name was known in every hamlet in the vast northwest, then almost entirely dependent on intrepid bush pilots for existence. His vision and enthusiasm over the years have been major factors in the rapid advance of the industry and the development of the vast network of national and international air services. Born in Hamilton, Ont., on April 24, 1909, Grant McConachie attended school at Edmonton and studied at the University of Alberta. He became interested in aviation and secured his pilot's licence while still at college. He joined Independent Airways becoming chief pilot in 1930 and president and general manager a year later. In 1934 he joined United Air Transport as chief executive and in 1937 was appointed president of Yukon Southern Air Transport Company.

*GRANT McCONACHIE* CPR

During those strenuous years, a firm believer in land planes as opposed to the float planes then in general use, he worked with local business men and government officials in the development of landing strips. This work made possible the rapid development of the famous Northwest Staging Route during World War II. Planes were ferried over this route from the USA to bolster Russia's war effort.

In 1941, the preliminary work began on the amalgamation of many of the small airlines then operating in western Canada. The high cost of equipment and rising operational costs had placed many of these lines in a precarious financial position. These factors, coupled with sharp competition, were spelling the doom of the nation's young air industry. The Canadian Pacific Railway became interested and, in 1942, CPA came into being. Grant McConachie was appointed general manager of the Western Lines.

During the rest of the war, in addition to his duties with CPA, he was in charge of an Air Observers' School at Portage La Prairie, one of the units of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In 1946 he was made assistant to the president and in 1947 was appointed president.

A tall (six feet two inches), robust man with abounding energy and incisive speech, he has two offices. When not at his desk at Vancouver International Airport, he is more than likely to be located 18,000 feet in the air, in the cabin of one of the Company's passenger aircraft, anywhere along the 35,000-mile route pattern of the CPA. Recently he visited New Zealand and Australia. In June he will fly from Vancouver to Amsterdam via Greenland on CPA's new Polar route.

As past president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, he has taken the lead in stimulating foreign trade. He organized and flew 60 Vancouver businessmen to Japan on a trade mission. Later he led a similar mission to Mexico. This month another group will fly to the UK.

He firmly believes in the importance of aircraft in discovering and developing the vast natural resources of the Canadian north. In the international sphere he stresses the value of air services to our national economy in peace and war. Since it is not feasible to "stockpile" air facilities, it is a national necessity, he says, to maintain a first-rate international network of services which could be converted to military logistic use overnight in the event of war.

With his wife, the former Margaret MacLean, and their two sons, he lives in Vancouver and maintains a comfortable summer cottage on Bowen Island to which he commutes, naturally, by plane, using a small amphibious Seabee. Spare-time ("I really have no spare time") interests include building a boat in the garage at his home and an occasional round of golf.


## ALUMINIUM LIMITED

ANNUAL MEETING

—

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

—

Record Date

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Aluminium Limited will, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Company, be held on Thursday, April 28th, 1955, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, at the Head Office of the Company, 21st Floor, Sun Life Building, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors, a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of Aluminium Limited will be held upon conclusion of the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and at the same place, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving By-Law No. 22 to increase the number of Directors of the Company from twelve to fourteen. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on March 30th, 1955 will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at these meetings and at any adjournment thereof.

*Montreal, March 18th, 1955.* *JAMES A. DULLEA Secretary*

## FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1564 has been issued authorizing the Christiania Almindelige Forsikrings - Aktieselskap Storebrand of Oslo, Norway, to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Personal Property Insurance, Public Liability Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, on the condition that if in the transaction of its business in Canada the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "STOREBRAND INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED".

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

**DIVIDEND NO. 273**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending April 30, 1955, payable at the Bank and its branches on May 2, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1955.

Subscribers to new shares are reminded that they will rank for this dividend only in the proportion that the amount paid upon such new shares at the record date of March 31, 1955, bears to the subscription price of $27.

By Order of the Board.

N. J. McKINNON, General Manager

Toronto, March 18, 1955.

Government of Canada

Bonds and

Treasury Bills

Provincial and

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility and

Industrial Financing

*Orders accepted for execution on all stock exchanges*

**DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED**

*Established 1901*

Offices in Principal Canadian Cities, New York and London, Eng.

**Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act 1932**

"Certificate of Registry No. C-1565 has been issued authorizing The Reinsurance Corporation, Limited of London, England, to transact in Canada the business of Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance, Weather Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only."

# Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

## *Peerless Uranium*

I HAVE BEEN *advised to purchase shares of Peerless Uranium Mining Corporation. What do you think of its prospects?—J. B. M., Toronto.*

This company holds a 700-acre property adjoining, on the southwest, the property of Algom Uranium Mines near Elliott Lake. Recently, seven more claims were acquired to the west of the original property.

While no reports of exploration work on the original property are available, it would appear that the company hopes to acquire more favorable territory and exploration work will apparently be concentrated on the new properties.

Surface work there has indicated favorable possibilities and a drilling program to determine the possibilty of the uranium-bearing conglomerates, such as those located on the Algom property, will be necessary.

Until diamond drilling has proven the existence of commercial ore, all that can be said about the property is that it is an interesting location bet. The purchaser of stocks in mining companies at this stage of exploration must appreciate that they are participating in a gamble as to whether ore will be discovered or not. With all of the prospects riding on the end of the diamond drill, no one can determine whether the stock is or is not a buy; only Lady Luck can supply that answer.

## *Goldfields Uranium*

I HAVE HELD *shares in Goldfields Uranium Mines, at a loss, for quite some time. I see the stock is becoming a little more active. Would you comment on the prospects of this company?—G. C., Toronto.*

Goldfields was one of the 1953 crop of uranium companies which came into being with the rush to the Beaverlodge area around Lake Athabaska. The company holds several groups of claims in that area, with the claims adjoining Rix-Athabaska providing the most interest at the moment.

Like a good many others in this group, it has not participated to any great degree in the present uranium market, which is centred around the companies exploring the Blind River area.

The recent flurry of price activity in the stock has been occasioned by the exploration work being conducted along the Rix-Goldfields boundary. Underground work there has encountered ore averaging over 4 pounds ($29.00) per ton.

This work is to be followed up by a drilling program involving some 10,000 ft. of drilling on both sides of the boundary between Rix and Goldfields. This presents the possibility of developing a new ore body about a fifth of a mile away from the Rix shaft.

The chart pattern, which shows the long decline from the 1953 high of $2.05 to the low of 30 cents in 1954, the subsequent

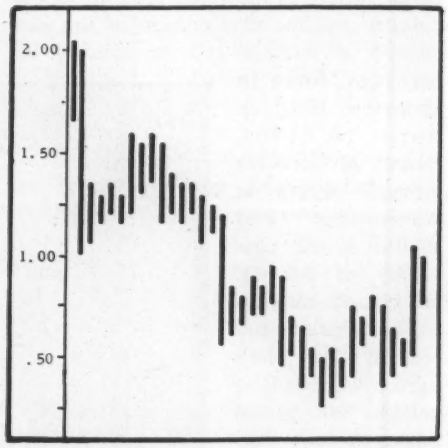



*Chart by N. A. de Munnik*

recovery to $1.05 and the reaction to 77 cents, is typical of the market action of many of the Beaverlodge issues.

It is the last portion of the chart which is the most interesting for it shows the long downtrend is in the process of being reversed. The old resistance level at 75-80, which halted the first recovery, should now provide support on the old chartist's maxim that "resistance levels are effective in either direction".

Another rally carrying the price to a new high for this year, generated either by good drilling news or the confirmation of the rumors of participation in a new venture in the Blind River area, could easily lift the price up to the next resistance level of 1.50-60.

Thus, from what is visible at present, the prospects of this company are brightening and you should continue to hold your position.

## *John Labatt*

I READ *your comments on Molson's Brewery with a great deal of interest. Would you please review John Labatt. I hold shares purchased at 17.—S. W., Thamesville, Ont.*

Like Molson's, John Labatt has a long history in the brewing business with the

family name first appearing in 1847. It was not until 1945 that shares were offered to the public.

From that time the operations of the company have expanded rapidly, with brewing operations being extended first at Toronto in 1946, to Winnipeg in 1953 with the acquisition of Shea's Brewery and, at present, to Montreal where a new brewery is under construction.

This expansion has necessitated an increase in the capital structure of the company with both the share capital and funded debt being expanded. Despite the heavy demands for capital, the balance sheets of the company show it to be in a sound financial position.

The trend of earnings has continued upwards over the past few years with both the expansion and modernization programs contributing to this. The present dividend of $1.00 is amply covered by the 1954 earnings of $2.29 per share and a wide acceptance of the company's products, especially in the expanding Ontario market, promises further improvement. Just when this might be reflected in increased dividends is impossible to say as payments on the $4¼ million of 4 per cent Serial debentures and the $4¼ million 4 per cent Sinking Fund debentures place definite demands upon earnings.

Over the long term, of course, these payments will result in a rise in the shareholder's equity and reduce interest charges.

At the present price of 22, the dividend affords a yield of 4½ per cent and the stock is at the high points of its trading range, which, for the last 5 years, has been between 16¼ and 22¼.

As the company is engaged in a business that is geared to the growth of the population and seems likely to continue in operation until the advent of either prohibition or the atom bomb, the holding of your stock for income is recommended. Further purchases could be made for long-term investment in the event of a price retreat under the 19-mark.

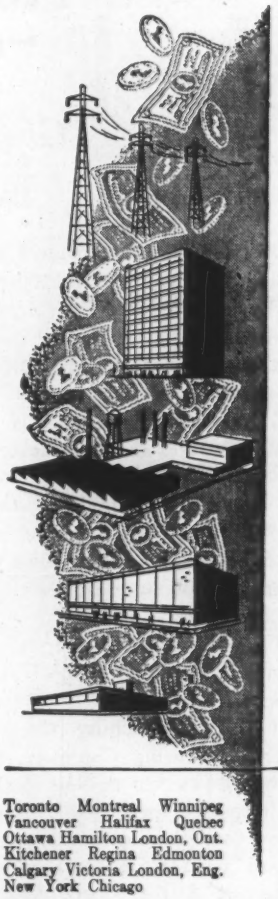
## *Lake Dufault*

I PURCHASED 500 *shares of Lake Dufault Mines Limited at* $1.40 *for quick profits. I hear rumors from time to time of price appreciation. Would you give your opinion?—J. M., Toronto.*

The recent revival of interest in this old timer, which has been a trading favorite for years on an off-and-on basis, has been due to the announcement that new exploration work would be undertaken soon.

The company's holdings, adjoining Waite Amulet, have been expanded by the acquisition of the assets of Dupresnoy Mines and Norbec Copper Mines on a share exchange basis and the capitalization has been increased to 5 million shares.

To provide funds for this program, 250,000 shares were underwritten at 80

**Where does all the money come from?**

This question is often asked when big development programmes are underway. Here is an answer.

When a company requires capital, an investment dealer underwrites its bonds or shares. Thousands of individuals, insurance companies and corporations then invest in these securities and in this way large sums of money are made available for industrial expansion. We have arranged the financing of many industries and development projects in Canada.

If you wish to hear about new issues of bonds and shares as we offer them, let us know. We will also send you our "Review and Securities List". It is a handy investment aid.

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Halifax Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener Regina Edmonton Calgary Victoria London, Eng. New York Chicago

**Wood, Gundy & Company Limited**

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M
CANADA'S FIRST BANK

**BANK OF MONTREAL**
WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817
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cents, and 200,000 share blocks optioned at $1.25 and $2.00 a share.

This combination of events, plus the marketing efforts of the underwriters, sent the stock up from the 75 cent level of early this year to a high of $1.45. Distribution of the 80 cent and $1.25 blocks brought the price down to around $1.20, where it has churned along for the last few weeks.

The street rumors at the time of the sharp advance were, of course, prolific, with the dominant one being that an extension of the Waite Amulet ore body has been located by deep work from the lower levels of Waite Amulet.

Whether or not this rumor has any foundation in fact remains to be proven by a drilling program. If good results are obtained, then, of course, an advance will be stimulated and you may possibly harvest your hoped for profit.

In the meantime from the action of the stock on my chart, it appears to be sitting on a fair base of support and the holding of your position, in hopes of news, seems warranted with a "stop loss" under $1.15.

## *In Brief*

WHAT ARE *your ideas as to the future of Lomega Gold Mines?—R. C. H., Miami, Fla.*

As low as the 4-cent bid.

IT RECENTLY *occurred to me that in my more gullible days I bought some McCoy Molybdenite shares, and it occurred to me, too, that I haven't heard from the company since. Was it a natural death?—G. G., Riverside, Ont.*

The real McCoy.

WHAT IS *the status of Kinart Gold Mines? Any prospects?—T. G. M., Toronto.*

Renamed Inert.

WE BOUGHT *shares in Kirkland Lake Proprietary in* 1920. *What became of this company? Are the shares any good?—J. B. K., Fairfax, Man.*

The company wound up years ago. Frame the certificates in black.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS *I have held shares of Marquette Long Lac Gold Mines. Any prospects?—S. A. W., Montreal.*

None visible.

WHAT WOULD YOU *say the standing of Oil Selections is at present?—P. Y., Kitchener, Ont.*

Very still.

I HOLD 1,000 *shares of Balmoral Gold Mines. Are they of any value at the present time? I have not heard anything about them in years.—T. W. S., St. John's, Nfld.*

Got a match?

# Advertising

## *Growing Volume*

By John Carlton

ADVERTISING in Canada continues to stride ahead in its seven-league boots. Sixty advertising agencies in Canada and the United States and Canada each had a billing of more than $10 million in 1954, according to the annual survey made by *Advertising Age*. This is the largest number ever in this bracket. Total volume of advertising placed by the sixty agencies was $2,194 million compared with $1,979 million in 1953. The increase of over $200 million is attributed largely to the rapidly growing use of television by national advertisers.

Two Canadian agencies are well within the "over $10 million" group. Cockfield, Brown & Co., Ltd., ranks 28th in the list with a billing approaching $25 million. MacLaren Advertising Company, Ltd., is 54th with close to $20 million. Both these agencies increased their 1954 billings over 1953. Five Canadian agencies figure in the $5 million to $10 million placements: James Lovick & Co., Ltd.; McConnell, Eastman & Co. Ltd.; McKim Advertising Ltd., Spitzer & Mills Ltd.; and Harold F. Stanfield Ltd.

Canadian advertisers spent well over $70 million in 1954, an 8 per cent increase over the previous year. The figures refer to national advertising in newspapers, week-end magazines, farm papers and general magazines. The grand total will be considerably augmented when returns for all media have been compiled. Newspapers, week-end publications and magazines all added to their volume last year. Food advertisers were true to form in showing the largest increase in advertising outlays. Paints, hardware and appliances also registered a marked advance in budgets.

Over fifty advertising agencies are now recognized in Canada by such organizations as the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, the Periodical Press Association and the Agricultural Press Association.

The Poster Advertising Association of Canada is taking strong and organized exception to the proposed tax in Montreal on outdoor posters over a certain size. The suggestion is regarded as a throw-back to the dark days of the 18th century when all advertising was discouraged by taxation. In addition to vigorous protests by the PPAC collectively, and individually by Montreal members, the Montreal Advertising and Sales Club is campaigning against the proposal. The estimated return of $200,000 from the proposed imposition is considered trivial by advertisers, but may be sufficiently attractive to induce other metropolitan centres to follow suit.

Advertising volume is likely to be augmented from two sources. Soap makers expect large-scale invasion of their detergent market by chemical firms which make the raw materials from which the new soap substitutes are produced. Competition from the chemical industry has raised its ugly head. It will invite advertising reprisals and step up some budgets already set on a generous scale.

Advertising by makers of cake mixes also looks as if it would be increased. These comparatively new products have won the acceptance of housewives and new brands are constantly appearing. Several of the giants in the industry are girding their loins for battle. They are well ahead with plans for launching improved "instant" mixes which will cut minutes from the time taken in preparing batches in the home.

### *Promotions*

Having apparently exhausted the promotional possibilities of anti-enzymes, ammoniation and chlorophyll, toothpaste manufacturers have been looking around for another advertising stimulant for sales. Some of them, after considerable research and experiment, think they have found it in fluorine, a chemical said to contain decay-fighting qualities. Clinical tests among children have been under way for sometime. Some companies have been wary of opening campaigns in view of somewhat unsatisfactory results from earlier attempts to glorify this and that additive.

The J. B. Watkins Company operates extensively in Canada as well as in the United States. Before selecting a design for a 1955 calendar, the company asked its dealers to vote on their choice of subject. Ballots were split approximately 50-50 between dealers in both countries. Seven times as many Canadians put down wild life as did U.S. dealers. More than twice as many U.S. dealers put down pets for their number one choice as did their neighbors to the north. Canadians voted pretty girls as their choice by more than two to one, and in both countries the big majority voted for a design showing company products in use.

# New Travel Comfort FOR YOU

## at budget prices

Smooth-riding new coaches are air-conditioned, comfortable, with wide picture windows.

Canadian National's new equipment offers you comfort you can see and feel in a wide range of accommodations. 592 smart passenger cars are now in service in all ten provinces. Prices are down-to-earth and economical. The family man weary of piloting the family car through traffic, the seasoned traveller, both will find "Travel Living" on the Canadian National comfortable, relaxing, practical. Plan your next trip by Canadian National. You get so much more for your money when you go by train.

The new Dinette and Coffee Shop service cars offer good food, a snack or full-course meal, at budget prices, continuously throughout the day.

The new compartments offer ideal, reasonably priced, family travel...with complete facilities for day and night convenience.

Bedrooms are arranged in pairs, separated by a folding panel, permitting use of two rooms as a single spacious suite.

**TAKE THE FAMILY — ENJOY BIG SAVINGS!**

Your Canadian National ticket agent or travel agent can supply full information on the CNR Family Fare Plan . . . and on money-saving CNR "Package" Tours and Mid-Week Bargain Coach Fares.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

# When *she* goes abroad—she flies the *B·O·A·C Monarch*

At one time or another, you'll find leading names from almost every field of endeavour on B.O.A.C. passenger lists. And it's often the little luxuries as much as the big advantages that seem to attract these smart travelers.

The convivial air of the downstairs lounge . . . as much as the smooth, over-the-weather flight of B.O.A.C.'s great double-deck Stratocruisers. The smart Bond Street Cabin Bag presented to every passenger . . . as much as the superb meals served with *éclat*. The size and perfect appointments of the dressing rooms . . . as much as the pleasure of arriving refreshed after a sound night's sleep in a full-length berth.

Next time, try this ONLY all-first-class service between Montreal and Britain. From then on, you, too, will say: "*When I go abroad, I fly B.O.A.C.*"

*Bookings through your travel agent . . . railway ticket office or*

**BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION**

**MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER**

*In U.S.A.: Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco, Washington*

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THE
**Monarch**
Double-Deck Stratocruiser
Service De Luxe

**MONTREAL-LONDON Direct, also**
**MONTREAL-GLASGOW-LONDON**

***The ONLY All-First-Class Services between these points.***

# Insurance

## *Life Policies Offer Wide Range*

By William Sclater

SOMEDAY, when the winds of improvidence blow cold, those of us who fail to purchase life insurance protection for our declining years may be compelled to exist on the old age pension.

With life insurance companies offering the greatest scope and variety of life insurance policies in our history—policies hand-tailored to every conceivable need—no wage-earner need face an old age of hardship.

Nor is there any reasonable alternative to the purchase of life insurance for the proper protection of home, family and declining years. Investment in good dividend-paying stocks is an excellent policy for anyone, but, for more reasons than prospective riches, the basic protection of life insurance must come first. There is a practical, compulsive feature about meeting life insurance premiums that is absent in stock purchase and this makes insurance an obligatory first from the savings viewpoint.

Just what individual life insurance requirements may be is governed entirely by our circumstances at any given age. The first concern of a young man who is married and has a growing family is the family's survival in the event of disaster's overtaking him. But there is more than one kind of disaster and how to achieve the best possible measure of protection made possible by his income calls for the careful appraisal of requirements. A more mature man, coming later in life to a realization of his insurance requirements, may view matters in a totally different light. His family may be grown-up, for one thing. For another, his premiums will be more costly than those charged to a younger man.

There are several basic forms of life insurance which should be studied in the light of any individual's insurance requirements. One is Straight Life insurance, often referred to as "Ordinary" life insurance. The premium payable for this remains the same throughout the Insured's lifetime and the reserve built up during the earlier years of the policy provides for the increasing possibility of the Insured's death in later years.

Another popular form is limited Pay Life. This can be 10-Pay, 30-Pay or Life Paid-Up at 65. It means that the premium-paying period is limited to a stated number of years. If, for example, a man age 30 took out a policy of $5,000 worth of life insurance on a 20-pay basis, it would mean that when he reached 50 years of age his policy would be fully paid-up. He would pay no more premiums but the policy would, of course, continue to earn dividends as long as he lived.

Endowment is another form of life insurance. The Insured takes out an endowment policy for the amount of insurance he desires and then pays the set premium for the fixed period of years. At the end of this period the amount of insurance purchased is paid to him. Should he die before the due date, the full value of the policy will be paid to his beneficiary or estate.

A rare form of life insurance is the Single Premium policy. The Insured pays a single lump sum when the policy is written and nothing else. Most forms of life insurance can be purchased by this means but it is a method usually employed only where the need for investment is a major factor.

Term insurance is the least costly, from a premium viewpoint, of all forms of life insurance. It is written for a term, usually of one year and up only. It has no cash surrender or dividend value and expires the moment the term is finished. It serves a good and useful purpose as a temporary measure. A young married man may use some term insurance to provide the extra insurance required until his other insurance estate builds up or his children are grown. The premium paid for Term insurance increases, of course, with the age of the applicant. While it can be bought cheaply in the twenties, it is expensive in the sixties. A business man may take out some temporary term insurance to cover his associates in the event of his death during the development of a costly deal, which would be voided by that event. Term insurance is like renting a house. You own nothing when you leave.

### *Annuity Contract*

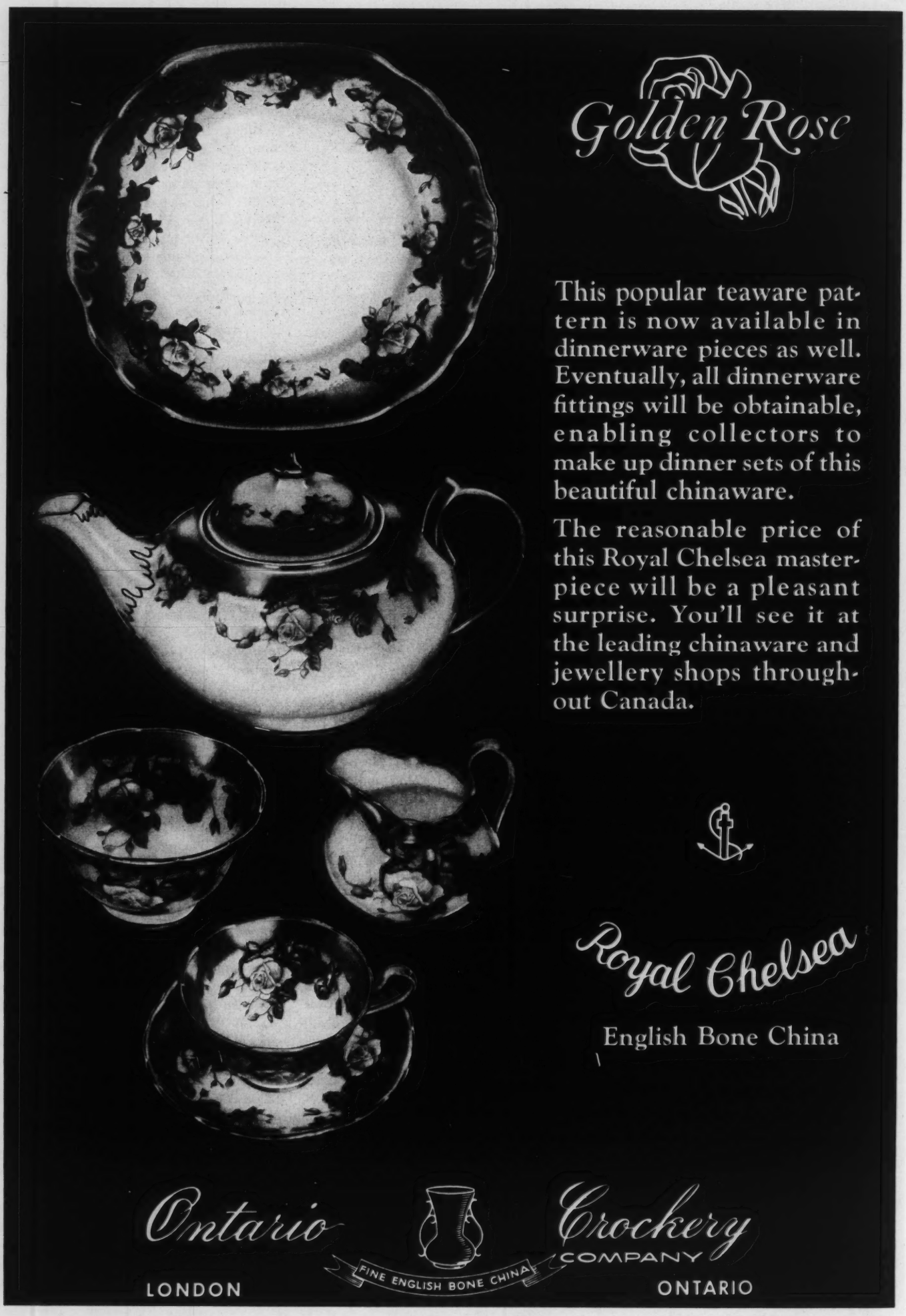
Retirement Income insurance is a combination of life insurance provisions with an annuity contract. If the insured wants a monthly income of $100 a month to begin at age 55 or 60, he pays the premium until he reaches the age when the annuity commences. This can be written in last survivor form to protect both husband and wife. If, for instance, the annuity of $100 a month commenced at age 60 and was paid to the husband until he died at age 67, the amount of $100 a month would then be paid to the widow for the rest of her life.

Annuities are sold by life insurance companies but they are not strictly life insurance in the proper sense of the term. Quite often a sum of money received from an insurance policy fully paid-up at age 65 may be used to purchase a life or guaranteed period annuity. A widow, receiving the life insurance from her husband's estate may use it to purchase an annuity which will keep her comfortably for the balance of her days. They supplement the old age pension and can be worked out to provide an adequate income in conjunction with that. Most life insurance companies sell annuities and so does the Dominion Government, though the government plan is limited to $100 per month per individual. Many pension plans are worked out to provide income retirement funds by a combination contract including an annuity.

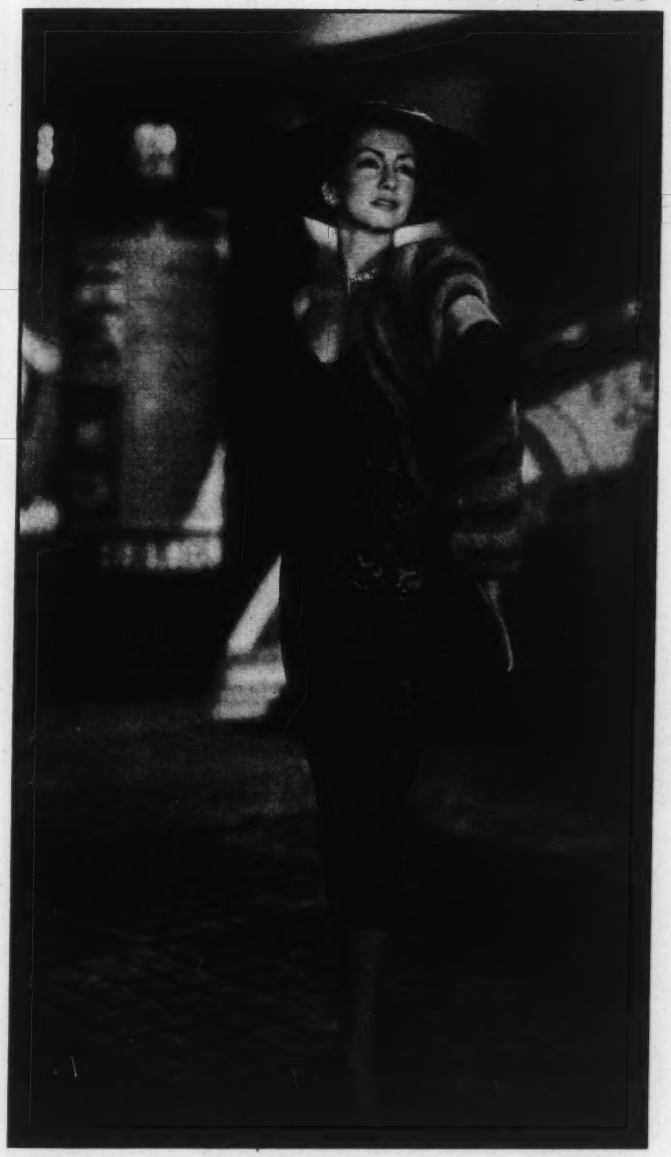
### *Misconceptions*

There are still many misconceptions about life insurance in the public mind. Some of these are the results of the misfortunes of the depression of the hungry thirties. Thus many young people applying for jobs have as their immediate concern the pension or other insurance plans of the prospective employer. They remember the experience of their fathers, laid off after perhaps 20 years' continuous service with one employer and they seek a financial cushion of some kind as a safeguard against penury in such an emergency. Group pension plans can provide such a safeguard, a fact which is an added incentive to their sale.

It should be borne in mind too that all life insurance contracts, with the exception of term insurance, have cash values. The buyer who finds he cannot maintain his premiums can take paid-up insurance or a cash surrender value if the insurance has been in force for a reasonable period. No one loses money by buying life insurance. It gives immediate substantial protection from the moment of purchase and builds up steadily to a worth-while estate. To young men and young women it offers an attractive savings investment that will stand them in good stead in the future. To older purchasers the security of insurance brings peace of mind worth having. It may mean hard saving at times but it is something worth having. It means, even in the smallest amount, an estate of your own, to be used for yourself or passed on as an inheritance. It means more than that, for it is a key to financial independence.


Golden Rose
This popular teaware pattern is now available in dinnerware pieces as well. Eventually, all dinnerware fittings will be obtainable, enabling collectors to make up dinner sets of this beautiful chinaware.
The reasonable price of this Royal Chelsea masterpiece will be a pleasant surprise. You'll see it at the leading chinaware and jewellery shops throughout Canada.
Royal Chelsea
English Bone China
Ontario Crockery COMPANY
FINE ENGLISH BONE CHINA
LONDON ONTARIO

# women



FRENCH ACTRESS *Elina Labourdette is considered one of the best dressed women in Paris. In the J. Arthur Rank comedy,* To Paris with Love, *starring Alec Guinness, she plays a fashion designer and selected her clothes for the film from her personal wardrobe. In the top photograph her bonnet is a pink straw by Claude St. Cyr. In the full-length photograph, she wears a printed shantung sheath from Jacques Fath, in shades of red, grey and black. The cape is silverblu mink.*

## *Conversation Pieces:*

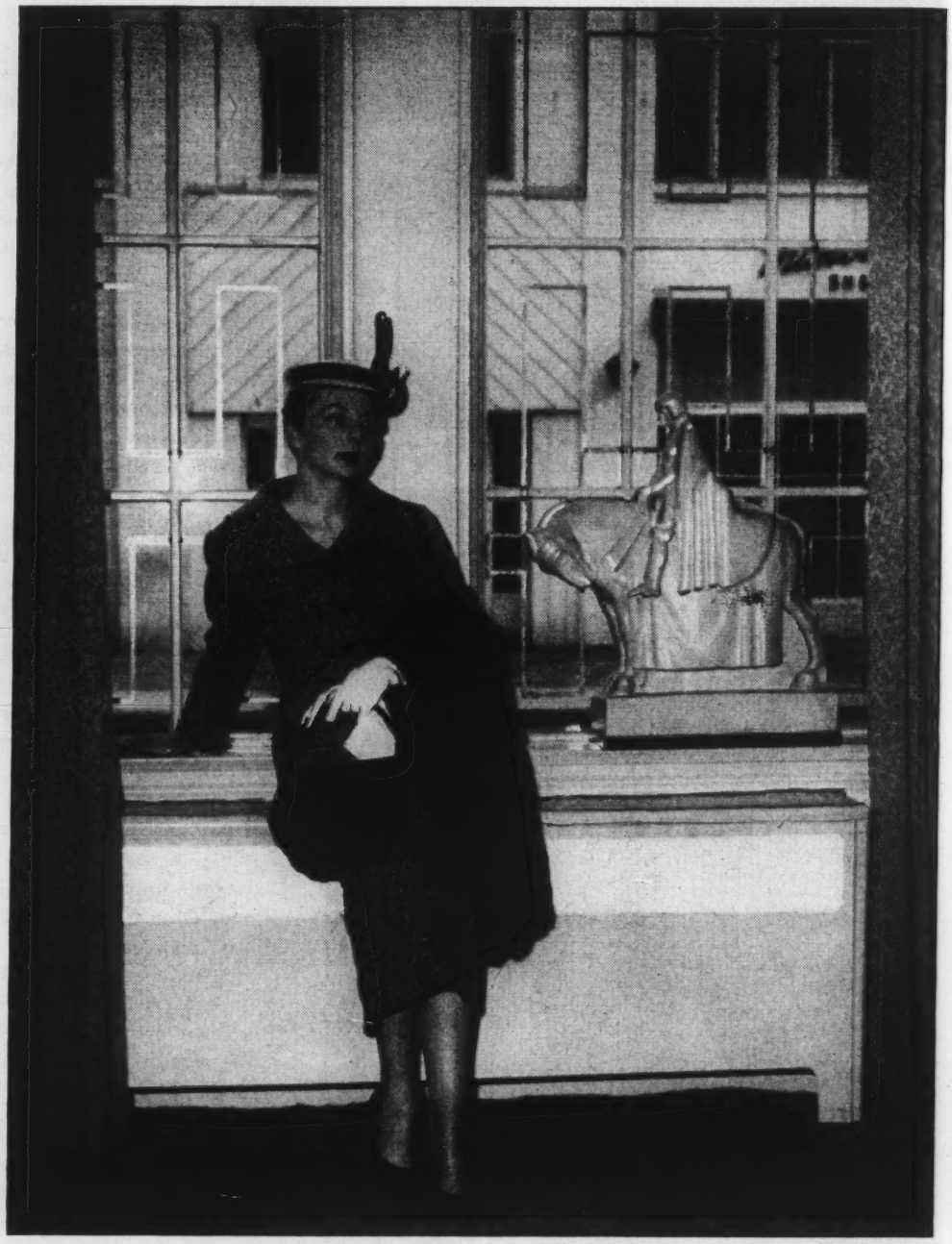
FASHION DESIGNERS, however highhanded they may seem to the rest of us, have only a limited area to work in. The most daring of them would hesitate to venture back beyond the Twenties in the search for line. They recognize by this time that even the most fatuous follower of M Dior wouldn't let herself be crowded into the tortured silhouette that dominated feminine fashion till the end of World War I.

Since it had to be the Twenties, the era when all the rules went overboard, we should probably be grateful that the designers didn't rescue the worst horror of the period—the knee-length skirt—from that anarchic grab-bag. We don't, however, feel particularly grateful for some of the other salvage details—the foolish little half-belts that ride the sacroiliac region, the extinguishing cloches, the lariat-length strings of beads, and those low-slung pockets which make you bend sidewise to reach them, as though you were grappling for a quarter in the hem of your coat.

THE OTHER DAY we read that a daily package of cigarettes will cut down the smoker's life by nine years. Nervously stubbing out our cigarette, we turned to an adjacent column and read about the untimely death of Mrs. Hannah Clark Josiah of Hawaii. Mrs. Josiah ate everything that was put in front of her, smoked hand-rolled cigarettes from morning to night, and died at the age of 108. An acquaintance of ours worked himself into a state of nervous insomnia not long ago through reading the published reports on cigarette smoking. Couldn't sleep without smoking, couldn't smoke for fear of lung cancer, nervous deterioration, and being burnt in bed. We met him recently and were delighted to find him completely restored, clear of eye and steady of hand. "Given up smoking?" we asked. "Nope," he said, "given up reading about it in the paper."

THE ALCHEMISTS OF GENERAL ELECTRIC report that they have finally produced a laboratory diamond. They warn us, however, not to expect genuine half-dollar diamonds for some time to come. The warning doesn't impress us. We know that once Science is on the track of a promising thing, it can't resist producing in quantity. More and bigger atom bombs, larger and flashier diamonds for greater and greater distribution. The new laboratory diamond is not a "cultured" diamond. It is produced exactly as real diamonds are produced, a beautiful example of grace under pressure. Just the same, all diamonds are likely to be subject to critical examination from now on. Laboratory or field? Kimberley or Schenectady?

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR with the system of saving-by-spending so popular on this continent. For instance, you buy a fur coat to save the expense of a cloth coat every year, and then a second fur coat to save the first one. You buy a television set to save the cost of the movies, a new car every year to save the cost of repairs, and a place in the country to save the expense of living in the city. In this way you can combine all the fun of spending with all the satisfactions of thrift.



FINE ART *and Fashion combine in this photograph—fashion in the person of actress Charmion King of stage, radio and TV, who models a Balenciaga salt-and-pepper tweed suit (available at Creed's), and fine art represented by the 24-inch cast stone figure of Saint Joan by Jacobine Jones, which will be part of Creed's Easter window display. Miss King is wearing a white straw hat by Ruby Cook and is carrying a stole of natural Russian Crown sables by Creed's. Below is a photograph of Miss King as The Maid, in her undergraduate days at Hart House Theatre.*

*Ashley & Crippen*

*Easter on Toronto's "Fifth Avenue":*

# *Fine Art and Fashion*

THIS IS THE THEME of the second annual Easter Parade by the Yonge-Bay-Bloor Association, with models and the Easter paraders themselves providing the fashions, and with paintings (Old Masters and modern), sculpture and ceramics on display in the store windows, from April 7 to 12, to provide the Fine Art. On view will be work from such well known Canadian women as Emily Carr, Florence Wyle, Jacobine Jones and Dora de Pedrey Hunt.

A TWO-PIECE *ensemble in rough wool bouclé, by Capucci of Rome. The coat is straight, plain and collarless, with a rather wide neckline.*

# *Fashions on the Italian Scene*

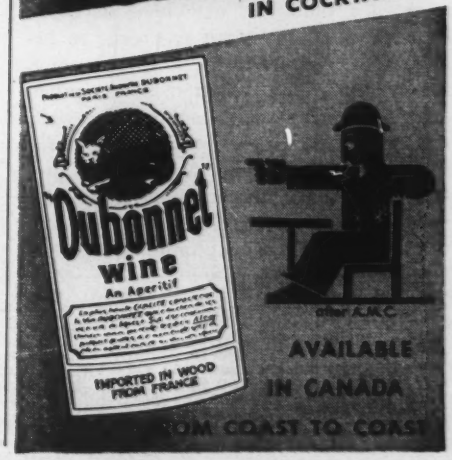
AN OVERCOAT *of pink wool velour, with the low waistline achieved by a band of thick seamings, which also forms a front panel. The coat is by Veneziani of Milan.*

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"

SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED

USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS



# Letters

## *Divorce Laws*

WHILE IT IS TRUE that, as you say divorce law "reform" would probably be achieved more quickly if the provinces "undertook the job themselves", the fact is that they cannot do that. "Divorce and Marriage" are placed by sec. 91 (26) of the BNA Act under the *exclusive* jurisdiction of Parliament. Therefore no provincial legislature can change the existing grounds for divorce, nor can Parliament delegate to them the power to do so; but what Parliament *can* do is to pass an Act that will come into force only in such provinces or through their legislatures' resolve that they wish it to be in force. Parliament is not obliged to legislate for the whole of Canada; it can legislate for only one or more provinces, and has several times done so on other subjects.

*Calgary* W. KENT POWER

## *Lawrence of Arabia*

IT IS HARD to understand how men like Churchill, Wavell, Halifax and Allenby could have been so completely unaware of the mental and moral bankruptcy of Lawrence. If for nothing else, he deserves lasting fame for his skill in concealing from such discerning people the fact that he was a grinning adolescent, a chronic liar and a brainless opportunist. Your author, Aldington, has given strong expression to the modern idea that one cannot be very happy until he has reduced to his own level all men, particularly those who have been given a place of distinction. . .

*Galt, Ont.* CECIL SIMPSON

## *Canadian Art*

REGARDING those pictures reproduced as representing Canadian culture . . . and actually, I think, on exhibition in Paris, France. . . If they were sent over as examples of Art from the Orillia hospital for underprivileged children, or as scratch drawings of Indians found on cave walls one would not be surprised. I presume the same people appreciate them who love Calypso garbage pail harmony or Chinese theatre music. . .

Canada won't get any more cultural advertising from some of the pictures sent abroad than it would from shipping over a group of tom-tom players as examples of our music.

In spite of criticism of some of our modern Art enthusiasts, the Seagram collection was much more of a cultural treat than a great deal of the Canadian scratches and daubs shipped out of the country as our best in art.

*Hamilton, Ont.* F. B. BOWMAN, MD

## *Fluoridation*

. . . JUST AS vaccination to prevent smallpox or anti-toxin for diphtheria are not matters for public referenda, neither should fluoridation be a topic for political ballyhoo. Possibly the best analogy is the fact that nearly all municipal water supplies are chlorinated. I can't remember a single instance where the public was asked to vote on the desirability of adding the "poison gas chlorine" to our water supply.

Fluoridation is not in the experimental stage any longer. It has proven itself in hundreds of communities as being a safe and reliable method to reduce dental decay. Democracy is not being denied when health measures are instituted to safeguard present and future generations. . .

*Winnipeg* I. WOLCH, DDS

RECENTLY the "Front Page" contained a flagrant and facile distortion of the facts regarding fluoridation and its advocates. To state that because we do not consider this matter should be put to a public vote, we imply that voters are a "notoriously stupid lot" (Slobs) is quite untrue. Careless statements of this type may greatly harm the cause of fluoridation by antagonizing the public. The modern trend toward specialization of knowledge in all fields is nowhere more evident than in medicine, dentistry and public health, and it is almost impossible for the layman to keep up to date on the research and evaluation that has led top medical, dental and public health authorities and associations to endorse fluoridation. He is too busy keeping informed in his own particular field.

The public must believe in and accept the views of competent public health authorities elected or appointed to safeguard its health. Few persons have either the time or inclination to make a proper study. The public may quite easily be misled by the emotional and baseless charges of a small but highly vocal group of anti-fluoridationists.

*Vancouver* D. R. GREAVES, DDS

## *Informers*

IN YOUR ISSUE of March 19, Anthony West said: "The *London New Statesman* has already, lord help us, adopted Mr. Matusow as a hero of liberty in the struggle against dollar-fascism".

Just what he is referring to I cannot find out, but this is what the *New Statesman & Nation* stated in its issue of February 19: "The U.S. Government has relied upon their evidence to secure convictions and, with the help of the press has made the ex-Communist informer a kind of contemporary folk-hero, though many Americans have distrusted such witnesses and deplored the way they have been used."

The rest of the article shows nothing but contempt for Matusow and his kind.

*Regina* J. F. MACKAY

## *Marketing Board*

IT IS AMUSING to think of a man sitting in an eastern office passing judgment on policies being worked out by working farmers in the West. . . We on the spot know that a livestock marketing board will do a much more efficient job of getting meat from the range to the table, with better prices for producer and consumer, than the big entrepreneurs have been doing. There has been the same kind of opposition against the Wheat Board, but the record of the Wheat Board cannot be assailed. The same will apply to the Livestock Board. . .

*Regina* HARRY J. DAVIES

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SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
VOL. 70, NO. 27 WHOLE NO. 3231



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As you would naturally expect, the 1955 Chrysler is a motorcar of surpassing elegance. Indeed, its marvelously long, low silhouette stands proudly apart from *all other* cars on the road. From massive grille to Twin-Tower taillights, there is nothing borrowed from the past or shared with the crowd!

Inside, too, fresh new styling is matched by smart new convenience. For example, the new Flite Control lever for the automatic transmission . . . mounted on the instrument panel for easy, finger-tip operation.

Dramatically new in every line, magnificently powered, and equipped with PowerFlite — the most automatic of transmissions—the 1955 Chrysler is a possession to be greatly prized.

Let your Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer show you in a demonstration drive why you *belong* in a Chrysler.

*Manufactured in Canada by*
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## The beautiful new 1955

# Chrysler

250-H.P. V-8 or 188-H.P. V-8

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